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## THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
President and Commander-in-Chief.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

### A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

By the President of the United States of America.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

We are reminded by the changing seasons that it is time to pause in our daily avocations and offer thanks to Almighty God for the mercies and abundance of the year which is drawing to a close.

The blessings of free government continue to be vouchsafed to us; the earth has responded to the labor of the husbandman; the land has been free from pestilence; internal order is being maintained, and peace with other powers has prevailed.

It is fitting that at stated periods we should cease from our accustomed pursuits and from the turmoil of our daily lives and unite in thankfulness for the blessings of the past and in the cultivation of kindly feelings towards each other.

Now, therefore, recognizing these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to all citizens to assemble in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next; and express their thanks for the mercy and favor of the Almighty God, and, laying aside all political contentions and all secular occupations, to observe such day as a day of rest, thanksgiving, and prayer.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington on this, the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year 1874, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.  
By the President:  
Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending October 31, 1874.

Tuesday, October 27.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following-named officers will report in person to the President of the Army Medical Board, now in session in New York City, for examination for promotions: Assistant Surgeons Henry M. Cronkhite, George S. Rose, John M. Dickson, A. Hartsuff, J. H. Janeway, Joseph R. Gibson, J. M. Brown, H. E. Brown, Elliott Coues. Assistant Surgeon Cronkhite is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and on completion of his examination will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Arizona for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon Rose is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona, and on completion of his examination will report by letter to the Surgeon-General.

Assistant Surgeon Dickson, on completion of his examination, will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the South for assignment to duty.

The other officers named will, on completion of their examinations, rejoin their respective stations.

To be discharged.—Farrier Charles Corey, B. Fourth Cavalry, now in confinement in Alcatraz Island, Cal., on the expiration of his term of sentence.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward James Rutledge, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of California for assignment to duty.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon B. Knickerbocker will report in person to the President of the Army Medical Board, now in session in San Francisco, for examination for promotion, and on completion of the examination will rejoin his proper station.

Wednesday, October 28.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Second Lieutenant James Rockwell, Jr., First Cavalry (West Point, N. Y.).

The leave of absence granted Captain Montgomery Bryant, Sixth Infantry (Fort Buford, D. T.), in S. O. No. 209, September 24, 1874, from Headquarters Department of Dakota, is extended six months.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Assistant Surgeon F. W. Ellrey (New York City).

To be discharged.—Private Edward C. Kenney, A. Third Cavalry, now with his command.

Revolved.—Transfer of Private John Murray F., Sixth Cavalry, to I, Sixteenth Infantry.

Thursday, October 29.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the wife of Hospital Steward August Buddenbrook, U. S. Army, with transportation from Fort McHenry, Md.,

to San Antonio, Texas, the cost of which will be charged to Hospital Steward Buddenbrook.

To be discharged.—Privates Edward King, A, Seventh Cavalry, now with his command; John Donnelly, A, Eighth Cavalry, now with his command.

Transferred.—Private John Howard, K, Eighth Infantry, now at Omaha Barracks, Neb., to A, Twenty-third Infantry, stationed at that post.

Hospital Steward Michael Fitzgerald, U. S. Army, is discharged the service of the United States to date June 5, 1863, the date he accepted his commission as Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, he not having received a discharge as an enlisted man.

To correct his record on the rolls, the muster out of Second Lieutenant William McK. Dunn, Jr., Eighty-third Indiana Volunteers (9 months), dated August 8, 1863, is amended to date October 3, 1863, he having been continued in service after the muster out of his company by authority hereby confirmed.

The discharge on muster out of his regiment, dated June 1, 1865, issued in favor of First Lieutenant William M. Dunn, 83d Indiana Volunteers, and so much of S. O. No. 229, dated November 17, 1873, from this office, as amended that discharge, are revoked; and First Lieutenant William McK. Dunn, Jr., is discharged as First Lieutenant, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteers, to date April 20, 1865, the date prior to that of his acceptance of an appointment as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Friday, October 30.

To be discharged.—Privates Henry Enni and Henry F. Bartels, General Service U. S. Army, now with the Signal Service Detachment, in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Revolved.—Transfer of Private Phillip Schaller, E, Eighth Infantry, to G, Twelfth Infantry.

Saturday, October 31.

Sergeant Perry Colburn, K, Nineteenth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned him in S. O. No. 37, October 24, 1874, from Headquarters Fort Wallace, Kas., will return with his guard to his station at Fort Wallace, with permission to delay ten days en route.

To be discharged.—Private Horace Chase, H, Eleventh Infantry, now supposed to be with his command.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, so much of S. O. No. 229, October 22, 1874, from this office, as relieves Surgeon J. F. Head from duty in the Department of Dakota, is revoked.

Commissary Sergeant Charles Barry, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Camp McDowell, A. T., and will proceed without delay to Camp Douglas, U. T., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The extension of leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon John H. Kinsman in S. O. No. 205, September 18, 1874, from this office, is further extended fifteen days.

Par. 2, S. O. No. 200, September 11, 1874, from this office, appointing a Board of Officers to assemble at Philadelphia, to inspect materials at the clothing depot in that city, is amended to direct the Board to proceed to and hold meetings at New York, Washington, and the Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, whenever in the opinion of the Board or the Quartermaster-General the subject under consideration requires it.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following are the changes of stations of troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 31:

Company G, Second Infantry, from Mobile, Ala., to Montgomery, Ala.

Company D, Second Infantry, from Demopolis, Ala., to Selma, Ala.

Company F, Third Infantry, from New Orleans, La., to Franklin, La.

Company A, Seventh Infantry, from Fort Ellis, M. T., to Fort Shaw, M. T.

Company C, Seventh Infantry, from Fort Shaw, M. T., to Fort Ellis, M. T.

Posts Established.—Montgomery, Ala.; Selma, Ala.; Franklin, La.

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. O. No. 75, Washington, October 5, 1874.—Relates to trial and sentence of a recruit, General Mounted Service, for desertion.

#### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. Upon the recommendation of the Regimental Commander, the following transfers are announced in the Third Cavalry: First Lieutenant P. D. Vroom, Jr., from Company D to Company L, vice First Lieutenant J. C. Thompson, from Company L to Company D. (S. O. No. 48, October 27.)

2. At his own request, Second Lieutenant Austin Henely, Sixth Cavalry, is transferred from Company F to Company H of that regiment. (Ibid.)

3. The leave of absence for one month, granted Second Lieutenant L. H. Walker, Fifteenth Infantry, by Special Orders No. 146, c. s., Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended three months. (Ibid.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

We regret to announce the death on the 29th ult., at Washington, of Captain and Brevet Major John R. Edie, Jr., of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army,

at the age of thirty-four years. Major Edie was graduated at the Military Academy in June, 1861; was present at the first battle of Bull Run, and afterwards on the staff of General Meade, as ordnance officer of the Army of the Potomac, from August, 1863, to December, 1864. He was breveted captain August 1, 1864, "for faithful and meritorious services in the field," and brevet major March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department and in the field." In all the varied service of thirteen years, including the entire war of the rebellion, he proved himself to be an officer of high merit, and won the esteem and confidence of his superiors. In whatever position of delicacy and responsibility his duty called him he was ever found equal to its demands, and had his life been spared would, no doubt, have attained the highest honors vouchsafed to excellent abilities, honesty of purpose, energy, industry, and fidelity, and to all the highest qualities that constitute the officer and gentleman. His career has been a short one, but he leaves behind him a record of which his friends may well be proud. The funeral took place from his late residence, No. 2136 Pennsylvania avenue, on Sunday afternoon, November 1.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'rs Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Otis, A. A. I.-G. of the department was directed October 28 to proceed and make a thorough inspection of Fort Wadsworth, D. T.

Adjutant-General's Department.—Leave of absence for one month was October 28 granted Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G., U. S. Army (St. Paul, Minn.)

Payment of Troops.—Major A. H. Seward, paymaster, U. S. Army, chief paymaster of the department was ordered October 26 to proceed to make payments to October 31, 1874, of the troops stationed at Fort Snelling and Riley, Minn., and Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

District of New Mexico.—General Orders dated headquarters District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, October 22, announces: In compliance with orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry, will assume temporary command of the District of New Mexico.

Payment of Troops.—In addition to the duties to which he was previously ordered, Major Frank Bridgman, paymaster, U. S. Army, was ordered October 26 to proceed to Caldwell, Kas., and [to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, I. T., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at that point to October 31, 1874. In addition to the other duties Major E. H. Brooke, paymaster, U. S. Army, was same date ordered to proceed to the Camp of the Indian Territory Expedition, for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at that point to October 31, 1874.

Twenty-first Infantry.—First Lieutenant Thomas F. Riley, and fourteen unassigned recruits who accompanied him as a guard, having reported at department headquarters with certain military prisoners from the Iowa State Penitentiary, Fort Madison, Iowa, and turned them over to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., were October 26 ordered to return to their proper station without delay.

Fifth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Henry Romeyn was October 26 relieved from duty at Caldwell, Kas., and ordered to proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., and turn over the property for which he is responsible at that post to Lieutenant-Colonel Tredwell Moore, D. Q. M.-G., U. S. Army. Upon completion of that duty, he will proceed, without delay, to the Camp of the Indian Territory Expedition, and report, in person, to Colonel N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, for duty with his command.

Sixth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant Wm. B. Wetmore, A. D. C., was October 26 relieved from duty with the Indian Territory Expedition, and ordered to report, without delay, to the general commanding the department.

Medical Department.—Hospital Steward F. L. Colclaser, U. S. Army, was ordered October 28 to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the commanding officer District of New Mexico for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for twenty days was October 29 granted Captain Simon Snyder, Fifth Infantry (Fort Leavenworth, Kas.)

Company A, Fifth Infantry, then stationed in the barracks at the late arsenal on Leavenworth reservation, was ordered October 29 to remove therefrom, as soon as practicable, to the garrison of the post of Fort Leavenworth, and occupy the quarters lately vacated by Company K, Third Infantry.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Medical Department.—Surgeon John E. Summers was October 24 announced as medical director of the department.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Notson, U. S. Army, was ordered October 30 to report, in person, to the commanding officer of Fort Cameron, U. T., for duty as post surgeon at that post. Leave of absence for fif-

teen days was same date granted Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Heizmann, U. S. Army.

Hospital Steward Miles J. Gahan, U. S. Army, then at Fort D. A. Russell, was October 29 ordered to report for duty, at Fort McPherson.

A. A. Surgeon A. J. Hogg, U. S. Army, was October 26 relieved from duty at Medicine Bow and directed to report in person to the commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell to attend the sick at Camp at Cheyenne Depot.

**Reservations.**—Under date of September 16, 1874, the President has declared sections 2 and 10, Township 20 N. Range 15 W. as a reservation for the site of the post on the North fork of the Loup River, Neb.; and under date of August 17, 1874, he has declared sections 9 and 15, and such parts of sections 10, 11, and 14, Township 21 N. Range 16 W. as lie south of the Loup River and its tributary, the Calamus River, as a reservation for supplying wood and hay to the post; and the same is hereby announced for the information of all concerned.

**Fort D. A. Russell.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, October 30. Captain Guy V. Henry, Third Cavalry, and the following officers of the Twenty-third Infantry were detailed for the court: Major Alexander J. Dallas; Captains Thomas M. K. Smith, Richard I. Eskridge; First Lieutenant Stephen O'Connor; Second Lieutenants G. Geddes Smith, James H. Winters. Second Lieutenant Julius H. Pardee, judge-advocate.

**Court-martial duty.**—Captain Deane Monahan, Third Cavalry, First Lieutenant William B. Pease, Ninth Infantry, First Lieutenant William L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry, and Second Lieutenant John A. Baldwin, Ninth Infantry, were October 26 detailed as additional members of a General Court-martial previously instituted.

**Third Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant James Allen was October 26 assigned to temporary duty with Company D, Third Cavalry, and directed to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell without delay and report accordingly.

**Ninth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was October 26 granted Captain Michael J. Fitzgerald.

**Second Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant Henry C. La Point was October 26 ordered to conduct to Forts D. A. Russell and Laramie and Camps Robinson and Sheridan, such prisoners and stragglers for those places as might be at Omaha Barracks.

**Gatling Gun.**—The Gatling gun, with implements and ammunition belonging thereto, then at Camp Robinson, was October 26 ordered to be turned over to the commanding officer of that post by the commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell.

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—Captain George W. Davis, by amended orders dated October 27 was relieved from duty at Fort Cameron, and ordered to report, in person, to the commanding officer of Camp Douglas, for temporary duty, to superintend the erection of five new sets of barracks, to be built at that post. For this purpose he is appointed acting assistant quartermaster.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major Simeon Smith, paymaster, was directed October 27 to pay the troops at Omaha Barracks; Major C. M. Terrill, paymaster, to pay the troops at Camps Stambaugh and Brown, Sidney Barracks, North Platte, and Fort McPherson; Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, to pay the troops at Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Laramie, Camps Robinson and Sheridan and Fort Fetterman; Major I. O. Dewey, paymaster, to pay the troops at Fort Cameron, Camp Douglas, Forts Bridger, Fred Steele, Sanders, and Hall, Idaho Territory.

**Personal Items.**—The Cheyenne Leader, of October 28, contains the following items:

Alexander, eldest child of Captain G. W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry, died at Salt Lake on Sunday morning. He was a bright boy, and his death is a sore affliction. The many friends of Captain and Mrs. Davis in this vicinity will sincerely sympathize with them.... Lieutenant W. L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry, recently attached to the Northern Boundary Survey, passed through here yesterday en route to Red Cloud, where his company is stationed. Lieutenant C. has completed a valuable report upon the coleoptera of Colorado, which will be published in Prof. Hayden's forthcoming report for 1873.... Prof. O. C. March, the eminent zoologist, of Yale College, has arrived here, and will proceed to Red Cloud in a few days, in company with Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, U. S. Army, to examine the recently discovered bone fields in that locality. He expects to find many new and valuable scientific fossils in that region.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur:** Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**Medical Department.**—Leave of absence for one month was October 20 granted A. A. Surgeon W. B. VanDyke, U. S. Army (Fort Concho, Texas).

Leave of absence for one month, for the purpose of appearing before the medical board of examiners, to take effect when, in the opinion of his post commander, his services can be spared, was October 22 granted A. A. Surgeon R. Barnett, U. S. Army (Fort Sill, I. T.).

**Twenty-fourth Infantry.**—The seven days leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John L. Bullis was October 23 extended twenty-three days. The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant E. S. Bacon was same date extended seven days.

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was October 19 granted First Lieutenant E. Donovan, Twenty-fourth Infantry (Ringgold Barracks, Texas).

**Tenth Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant S. R. Coloday was October 19 relieved as a member of the General Court-martial previously instituted, and appointed judge-advocate of the same court vice Second Lieutenant J. J. Dougherty, Eleventh Infantry, who was relieved.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

**Eighteenth Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant William B. Wheeler was October 26 relieved from duty with Company I of that regiment, and ordered to proceed to Columbia, S. C., and report for duty with his proper company. Second Lieutenant George L. Turner was same date relieved from duty with Company B of that regiment, and ordered to proceed to Tuskegee, Ala., and report for duty with his proper company.

**Stations of Troops.**—On the 28th October telegraphic instructions were sent to the commanding officer, Columbia, S. C., to send an officer and twenty enlisted men to encamp at Wainsboro, Fairfield County, S. C.

On the 28th October telegraphic instructions were sent to the commanding officer, Chattanooga, Tenn., to send an officer and twenty enlisted men of Company E, Second Infantry, to encamp at Talladega, Ala.; to the commanding officer, Mobile Barracks, Mobile, Ala., to send Company G, Second Infantry, to encamp at Montgomery, Ala.; to the commanding officer, Company A, Eighteenth Infantry (Captain E. R. Kellogg), Opelika, Ala., to send an officer and fifteen men of that company to encamp at Seale's Station, Russell County, Ala.; to the commanding officer, Company D, Second Infantry (Captain W. Falk), Demopolis, Ala., to leave an officer and ten enlisted men at that place and proceed with the remainder of his company to Selma, Ala., and encamp there.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

**Colonel W. H. Emory:** Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

**Third Infantry.**—The commanding officer at Jackson Barracks, La., was ordered October 24 to detail one company of the Third Infantry to proceed at once to Franklin, Parish of St. Mary, and there take post.

On reaching the Bayou Lafourche, the commanding officer of this company will detach one officer and fifteen men to proceed to Napoleonville, Parish of Assumption, and there take post. Each detachment will take with it thirty days rations and camp equipage.

**Medical Department.**—Hospital Steward John W. R. Cato, U. S. Army, was October 24 relieved from duty in the medical director's office at department headquarters and ordered to Jackson, Miss., for duty.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—Captain E. M. Hayes, A. D. C., was ordered October 24 to proceed to Holly Springs, Miss., on duty connected with the Quartermaster's Department. On completion of this duty Captain Hayes will return to his proper station.

**Seventh Cavalry.**—Major Lewis Merrill was directed October 29 to order the company stationed at Pineville, La., to take post at Alexandria, La.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—Company B, Twenty-second Infantry, was directed October 29 to immediately proceed to Savannah, Ga., and there take post.

**Seventh Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant J. M. Bell, having reported at department headquarters, was ordered October 27 to proceed to Shreveport, via Galveston, and report for duty with Company B, Seventh Cavalry. (Captain Thompson.)

Major Lewis Merrill, Seventh Cavalry, commanding District of Upper Red River, was ordered October 27 to send a detachment of an officer and fifteen men with fifteen days rations from Alexandria to Moreauville, Louisiana.

**Thirteenth Infantry.**—Colonel P. R. De Trobriand, having reported for duty at department headquarters, was October 30 assigned to the command of the troops in New Orleans, excluding the Post of Jackson Barracks, and Company H, Seventh Cavalry.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York.

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were registered at the Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending November 3, 1874: First Lieutenant F. H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry; Captain G. F. Price, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenants J. B. Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry; W. J. Reedy, Twenty-second Infantry; Captain G. M. Bascom, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant J. H. Calef, Second Artillery; Major R. S. La Motte, Thirteenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon H. J. Phillips, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenants W. Williams, Thirteenth Infantry; Henry M. Andrews, First Artillery; Major M. A. Reno, Seventh Cavalry.

**Medical Department.**—Assistant Surgeon Washington Matthews, U. S. Army, was October 28 relieved from duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for temporary duty.

**Second Artillery.**—A board of officers to consist of Captains Joseph G. Ramsay, James E. Wilson, and First Lieutenant James H. Lord, R. Q. M., was October 31 appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., to inspect twenty artillery horses, soon to be delivered at that post under advertisement by the Quartermaster's Department.

**Fifth Artillery.**—Upon the application of Captain Edmund C. Bainbridge, a Court of Inquiry was November 2 appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the transfer by him of his pay accounts for May, June, July, and August, 1873, to, or for the benefit of, certain alleged creditors of his in Eastport, Me.; and whether said Bainbridge's pay for each and all of said months was collected by the assignees or assignees, and, if not, the reason thereof. The court will report its opinion upon the facts found, and particularly as to whether any culpability attaches to Captain Bainbridge in connection therewith. The court will meet at Eastport, Me., November 9. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Washington L. Elliott, First Cav-

alry; Capt. La Rhett L. Livingston, and Second Lieut. Asa T. Abbott, Third Artillery. First Lieutenant Geo. F. Barstow, Third Artillery, will act as judge-advocate. Captain Edmund C. Bainbridge will proceed to Eastport, Me., to attend the sittings of the court.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, was October 30 granted First Lieutenant Oliver E. Wood, Fifth Artillery (Fort Adams, R. I.), to take effect upon the final adjournment of the General Court-martial of which he is the judge-advocate.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—First Lieutenant George S. L. Ward, aide-de-camp, was ordered to proceed, on the 1st of November, to Philadelphia, and inspect the accounts of the disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department on duty at that station, on the completion of which he will return to division headquarters.

In compliance with instructions from the headquarters of the Army, First Lieutenant Thomas H. Fisher, Twenty-second Infantry, was November 3 ordered to proceed at once to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Secretary of War.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

**Officers Registered.**—The following named officers registered at the Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, for the week ending Tuesday, October 27, 1874: First Lieutenants Clinton B. Sears, J. C. Mallory, Engineer Corps; Assistant Surgeon S. A. Storrow, Medical Department; Major S. C. Lyford, Ordnance Department; Second Lieutenant F. Von Schrader, Twelfth Infantry; A. A. Surgeon H. L. Haskins, Medical Department.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—The leave of absence for one month granted Captain Robert P. Wilson was October 15 extended one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Military Division of the Pacific and apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of four months.

**Eighth Infantry.**—First Lieutenant Cyrus A. Earnest was ordered October 15 to proceed by the next steamer, via Colorado river, to join his company at Fort Yuma, Cal.

First Lieutenant John O'Connell, Eighth Infantry, was ordered October 13 to report to the commanding officer of Angel Island, Cal., to conduct men of his regiment to Fort Yuma, Cal.; Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S. Army, will accompany the detachment.

**First Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant Charles C. Cresson was ordered October 13 to report to the commanding officer of his regiment at Benicia Barracks, Cal., for orders.

Captain Charles Bendire, First Cavalry, was ordered October 14 to proceed to join his company at Camp Harney, Oregon.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**Medical Department.**—Dr. Henry S. Haskins, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army, was October 21 relieved from duty at Camp McDermitt, Nev., and ordered to take station at Camp Bidwell, Cal., relieving Dr. S. L. Orr, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army, who will, upon being relieved, repair to Camp McDermitt, Nev., for duty.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard:** Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

**Medical Department.**—Hospital Steward Lawrence Kidd was ordered October 15 to Fort Walla Walla, for duty.

**Fort Walla Walla.**—A General Court-martial was to convene at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., October 19. Detail for the court: Captains David Perry, First Cavalry; William McC. Netterville, Twenty-first Infantry; Stephen G. Whipple, Moses Harris, First Cavalry; Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenants John M. Ross, Twenty-first Infantry; Thomas Garvey, First Cavalry. Second Lieutenant William H. Miller, First Cavalry, judge-advocate.

**Deserter's Accounts.**—The attention of company commanders is specially invited to instructions from the Paymaster General's Office (pars. 2 and 3) and to the extract from General Orders No. 88 of 1873, Adjutant-General's Office, a re-publication of which thus early is rendered necessary by a failure upon the part of some commanders to comply strictly with the provisions of the General Order:

1. The company commander will in every case be careful to note upon the first muster-rolls after apprehension [of a deserter] all of the data necessary to a complete settlement by the paymaster of the soldier's account from date of last payment. This will be carried also upon subsequent rolls until the contemplated settlement be made. The required data should include date of last payment; date of desertion and apprehension; dues to the soldier at date of desertion on account of clothing, retained pay, etc.; unsatisfied fines and forfeitures under sentences prior to desertion; dues to the United States at date of desertion, on account of clothing, tobacco, ordnance, etc. (General Orders No. 88 of 1873.)

2. Paymasters should decline to make the first payment after apprehension until the data prescribed in par. 1, General Orders No. 88 of 1873, are placed upon the rolls; unless the company commander [or mustering officer] will certify on the rolls that they contain all the data obtainable in the case. The record of a deserter should be made to exhibit the data prescribed in General Orders No. 88 of 1873. When not practicable, the company officer [or mustering officer] should state upon the roll or final statements, signing the same, that (naming the soldier), the remarks include all of the data obtainable.

3. Retained pay [up to June 30, 1873] is required to be stated upon the final statements of deserters; for

though not entitled to it, it is thus secured in settlement [in the Treasury] to the Soldier's Home. (Paymaster-General's instructions, 1874.)

**Hay Reservation.**—The President of the United States on the 18th of Sept., 1874, having declared and set apart for military purposes at Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, a Hay Reservation, the boundaries are, in conformity with instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated September 25, 1874, announced for the information of all concerned.

## DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

*Adjutant-General George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.*

**Military Items.**—The Arizona Miner speaks of the arrival there of Lieutenant Smith, of the Signal Corps, and his having taken charge of the military telegraph lines, and proceeds to appeal on behalf of the people of the territory for the establishment of two more signal stations in Arizona. Prescott, it says, all will admit, has claims that ought not to be overlooked. The town is between 6,000 and 6,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is in the heart of the elevated portion of the Territory, which is, by far, the largest portion thereof. We, therefore, hope that General Myer will shortly establish at least two weather stations in this Territory, one in Lower Arizona and one in Upper Arizona. By doing so, he would, while benefiting Arizona, do great service for the people of the States, many of whom now believe that Arizona is a furnace, when, in truth, it is blessed with the most delightful climate, or, rather, climates, of any section of the United States. . . . The same paper (date of Oct. 16) has these further items: Colonel G. A. Gordon and Lieutenant W. P. Hall, Fifth Cavalry, left Fort Whipple to-day, en route East, where they go on extended leaves of absence. . . . The new hospital now being erected at Fort Whipple is designed after models prescribed by the Surgeon-General of the Army, the plans and specifications were made under the supervision of Assistant Surgeon Lippincott, to whose energy and perseverance the post is indebted for an improvement that will be of great value and one that has long been needed. . . . We have noticed advertisements by Lieutenant B. Aldrich, Eighth Infantry, A. A. Q. M., Fort Whipple, for proposals for building two new sets of officers' quarters at that post. The site has not yet been selected, in fact the post is rather crowded for room and the quarters themselves are filled to their utmost capacity, requiring the building of new ones as early as practicable. . . . President Grant keeps filling vacancies in the Board of Indian Commissioners with eastern men, who cannot possibly know much about Lo, the poor Indian and his habits. The last man appointed is Chas. G. Hammond, of Chicago. Why not fill one vacant place with some western man, who has roughed it among the Aborigines? . . . First Lieutenant Folliot A. Whitney, Eighth Infantry, was in San Francisco on the 1st inst., on his way to join his Company which is stationed at Camp Apache.

## DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

## REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL M'DOWELL.

*To Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, St. Louis.*

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE SOUTH, }  
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 30, 1874. }

SIR: I have the honor to submit to the General of the Army the following report of the military operations and military service in this division since the 6th of October, 1873, the date of my last annual report.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, 1873.

October 25, Companies B and C, First Artillery, left Fort Pulaski, Ga., for St. Augustine, Fla., and arrived at that post on the 28th of the same month. They relieved Companies F and H, Second Infantry, which was at once placed en route for Atlanta, Ga., at which post they arrived on the 29th of October.

## DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

January 16, 1874.—Second Lieutenant G. E. Bacon and twenty-five men of Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, went from Frankfort to Monterey, Ky., to assist the United States Marshal in serving civil processes in that vicinity. The detachment returned to Frankfort, February 24. April 20, in obedience to instructions from the War Department, First Lieutenant C. H. Noble and forty men of Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, went from Humboldt, Tenn., to Little Rock, Ark., to aid in preserving the peace. The detachment returned to Humboldt, May 26. A detailed statement of the troubles at Little Rock was made by Captain Thos. E. Rose, of the Sixteenth Infantry, and forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the U. S. Army, June 27, 1874. June 14, Captain A. W. Krontinger and fifteen men of the Second Infantry were sent from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Jackson Barracks, La. Captain Krontinger was relieved from its command July 27, by Second Lieutenant S. E. Clark, of the Second Infantry, and return to his proper station. The detachment has been ordered to return to Mount Vernon. June 23, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, Capt. H. A. Theaker, was sent from Humboldt, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss., in the Department of the Gulf. It is still in that department. Second Lieutenant S. R. Whitall, Sixteenth Infantry, and a small guard remained at Humboldt to guard the public property.

July 7, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, Captain W. G. Wedmeyer, was sent from Nashville, Tenn., to Manchester, Coffee County, Tenn., to assist a United

States Marshal in serving civil processes. The company returned to Nashville August 27.

August 25, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, Captain D. M. Vance, was sent from Nashville to Humboldt, Tenn. It is still at Humboldt.

August 25, Second Lieutenant W. C. McFarlane, Sixteenth Infantry, and thirty-five men from Company K, were sent from Frankfort to Monterey, Owen Co., Ky., on the requisition of the United States Marshal, to protect the deputies in the performance of their duties. The detachment is still at Monterey.

September 8, I received the letter of the General of the Army of September 5, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War of the same date, inclosing a letter and circular of September 3, from the Attorney-General of the United States, concerning alleged outrages of various descriptions in certain States in this division. September 9, in obedience to the instructions above mentioned, I detached Company A, Second Infantry, from Atlanta to Livingston, Sumter County, Ala., and on the 11th of September, from the same place, Company H, Second Infantry, to Eufaula; Company F, Second Infantry, to Montealegre, Shelby County; Company B, Second Infantry, to Carrollton, Pickens County, and Company I, Second Infantry, to Butler, Choctaw County, Ala. On the same day I sent Company D, Eighteenth Infantry, from Columbia to Edgefield, S. C. September 12, Company D, Second Artillery, was sent from Charleston to Barnwell, S. C.; Company H, Eighteenth Infantry, from Columbia to Abbeville, S. C., and Company D, Second Infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Opelika, Ala. September 14, Company G, Second Artillery, was sent from Raleigh, N. C., to Spartansburg, S. C., and Company E, Second Artillery, from Fort Macon, N. C., to Marion, S. C. September 21, Company M, Second Artillery, was sent from Fort Johnson, N. C., to Unionville, Union County, S. C.; and September 23, a company of the First Artillery was ordered from St. Augustine, Fla., to Charleston, S. C.

## THE GEORGETOWN, S. C., RIOT.

The commanding officer at Charleston, S. C., telegraphed me, August 16, that a special messenger had just come in to him from the intend of Georgetown, S. C., representing the town to be in possession of a mob and threatened with fire and pillage; that a house had been attacked and three of the inmates shot; that on the 14th of August the United States mail stage had been attacked as it was entering the town; that the sheriff of the county had exhausted the means at his disposal to suppress the riot, but had been threatened, and had confined himself to his home, and that the respectable citizens were greatly alarmed and helpless to protect themselves. The difficulty was represented to have grown out of a quarrel between the political factions among the negroes. The parties interested applied for a company of United States troops to protect the lives and property of the well-disposed white and colored citizens. The application was not granted and the commanding officer was telegraphed that the case seemed one for the action, primarily at least, of the State authorities.

## THE ELECTION RIOT IN LANCASTER, KY.

The post commander at Lancaster, Ky., reports that soon after the election at Lancaster, a controversy arose between two citizens of that place, each being a prominent member of a different political party; that the difficulty attracted the friends of each and increased in intensity until the night of August 19, when a conflict took place between them in the public square, in which several hundred shots were fired, and four persons were wounded: that, on the 20th, he was called upon by the sheriff of the county to aid him with his command to preserve the peace, which he did; that on the 21st the town marshal called upon him for the same purpose, to which call he responded; that no disturbance occurred in the daytime of the 20th, but that on the night of the 21st a large number of citizens from the county and those adjoining—friends of one of the parties—assembled in the town, and during the 22d attacked the house in which the friends of the other party had assembled and were defending themselves, and about 6:30 o'clock p. m. fired the house by the throwing of turpentine balls, and that great apprehension existed among the people that the town would be fired, that while the building was in flames he received a communication from the Collector of Internal Revenue asking protection for his office and the United States property in his charge; that he replied he would give him all it was in his power to give; that at the same time the town marshal in person served on him a written requisition for aid to quell the riot; that in endeavoring to do so the troops were fired upon, and one man was slightly wounded; that the troops returned the fire, dispersed the mob, took charge of the party who had been in the house and took them to camp, where by the direction of the town marshal they were released; that thereafter there were no disturbances.

Subsequently a portion of the militia of the State, under orders from the Governor of Kentucky, came and occupied the town. The aid of the local civil authorities, on their direct application, was given under a circular from these headquarters of April 3, 1871. Doubting, however, the soundness of the principle laid down in the second paragraph of this circular, though I am aware of its having been sanctioned by high authority, legal as well as military, and being apprehensive of a conflict with the officers of the State of Kentucky in a matter purely local and in no way affecting the United States laws, I telegraphed the commander not to interfere in any matter merely concerning the State authorities. Owing to an accident to the telegraph line the message was not received, fortunately, perhaps, for the people of Lancaster, till the whole affair was over.

## THE KU KLUX OF TENNESSEE.

I send, herewith, marked "G," a letter of August 23, from the commanding officer of the small detachment

left at Swayne Barracks, Humboldt, Tenn., when the company of the Sixteenth Infantry was sent from that place to Jackson, Miss., last June. The letter is accompanied by affidavits, taken by the commanding officer, of certain colored people, alleging maltreatment at the hands of the whites. On the 21st of August, a telegram was received from the commanding officer, saying, "Send me fifteen or twenty men at once. The whole country around is under arms on account of the killing of some Ku Klux by negroes Saturday night last. The Ku Klux have been raiding in large numbers for two weeks. Parties have fired into the camp at night. Threats were made to attack us. All approaches to the garrison are watched by armed pickets every night. The colored people are driven from their homes and from their work. Some are shot. All in the garrison are worn out by constant night watching and fatigue. Full reports and affidavits will be sent by mail." Orders were telegraphed to Nashville to send a company of the Sixteenth Infantry to Humboldt, and a company arrived there August 25.

In his report of the occurrences connected with the service at the post during the past year, the commanding officer for the time being says:

"Although the number of detachments called out to assist the United States Marshal are about the same as last year, complaints of outrages of various kinds committed on the negroes have been more numerous, particularly since the middle of August, and from such information as they bring in, the Ku Klux have been raiding almost every night in portions of this, Gibson, and adjoining counties."

## THE KU KLUX.

The recent disturbances in this section of the State all seem to have started about the time the Civil Rights bill was brought before Congress, and the reports of outrages committed on the negroes by these outlaws have been more numerous since about that time than at any other period in the last three years. Many of these have simply amounted to the mere act of driving or frightening the colored men away, for the purpose of securing the small crops they have made, which is easily accomplished by threatening them with a visit at night of the Ku Klux. I have learned since the Trenton massacre that just previous to that time, say about the 23d of August, every bridge, railroad, and river crossing, and all roads and important points were strictly guarded by the whites, and up to the time of the massacre, and for some days afterward, the whole country was scoured by armed men for the purpose of capturing those who were supposed to have made their escape. Of the men who were taken from the jail at Trenton on the morning of the 26th of August, three have reached the garrison in safety, and are now in Memphis under the protection of the United States Marshal, and three more are known to be alive and at large. Since the recent troubles here, the number of outrages reported to me by parties who have been beaten had been comparatively few, from the fact that the Ku Klux organization now seems to be so perfect that the parties outraged are in most instances prevented from coming here to give information themselves, and the fact of the outrages having been committed is only learned by general report through the country and from some of the friends of the parties, who pass the news from one to another. Many outrages would be prevented and many more of the Ku Klux would be arrested and brought to justice if a United States Commissioner and one or two Deputy United States Marshals were stationed at every point where there is a regular garrison, instead of their being so remote, as is the case here. A very bitter feeling seems to exist among the people throughout this entire section of the country against the Government, and particularly against the negro, and the few Union men who reside in this vicinity are completely cowed and live in constant fear. Several of them have had threats made against their lives, to my own knowledge, during and since the recent disturbances. I ask attention to the suggestion that a United States Commissioner and a Deputy Marshal be appointed at places occupied by troops, so that the action of the latter may be prompt enough to be of effect; for by the orders I have given the troops are to be held in readiness to act on any requisition made on them by any United States civil officer; but that the officers of the Army, as such, should take no initial action, but only act in aid of and in subordination to the United States civil authorities.

## THE EDGEFIELD, S. C., AFFAIR.

The commanding officer of Company D, Eighteenth Infantry, established in camp at Edgefield, S. C., reports that on the 23d of September a delegation of the leading white and colored citizens of Edgefield waited on him and reported a fight then imminent or in progress between the white and colored citizens at Glover's Plantation, in Edgefield County, S. C., about fifteen miles from Edgefield and ten from Augusta, Ga. The commanding officer says:

"I immediately started, with ten men and a non-commissioned officer, in a wagon kindly placed at my disposal by the citizens of this place. En route I met armed bands of white men, who reported that the difficulty had been settled. I continued on, however, and on approaching the place found matters far from settled. Bands of armed white and colored men were assembling from every direction. The former numbered at least 300 men, and of the latter I saw only about seventy-five or eighty; but I am satisfied a much larger number was concealed in the woods, judging from the bold front they presented. I at once proceeded to find the leader of the colored people, one Ned Tarrant, but was unable to see him that night, some of his men stating to me that he was not present. I then proceeded to Mr. Glover's house, where a part of the white forces was bivouacked. In conjunction with some of the best citizens of this party I talked the matter over, and am happy to say their wise counsel prevailed with their men. This morning about day-

break the white forces united, and the subject was again talked over. I then proposed to have one or two of the whites accompany me, and have a talk with the blacks so as to prevent bloodshed and arrive at a proper understanding. This was accepted at once. Accompanied by three of the white I met the man Tarrant, and, after a protracted private interview in which he stated his version of the difficulty, it was finally agreed to disband both parties, which was done, but I must say rather reluctantly on the part of the whites. Having accomplished my mission to the satisfaction of the good men of both parties, I returned to this place, arriving this afternoon. During my absence the command of the camp devolved on First Sergeant Campbell, a very intelligent and discreet soldier. Owing to the excitement prevailing last night, in consequence of the influx of armed bands, both white and colored, coming from the upper part of the country. The Mayor deemed it prudent to prevent the entry of those parties to the town, and called on the military to assist the citizens to preserve the peace. Sergeant Campbell promptly responded, and furnished the desired number of men. The Mayor called on me again this evening to assist as before, and I have twenty men on duty, with every indication of perfect quiet at this hour, (11:30 P. M.) To-morrow, I think, will find all the parties at their homes, as I am satisfied they have departed from this vicinity to-night. Both parties are well armed, arms having been received by the whites since my arrival, without any endeavor at concealment on their part. In fact, the whole country is perfectly organized, and ready to take the field at any time. The blacks (militia) are armed by the State. After a careful investigation of the difficulty at the Glover plantation, I am satisfied the facts are as follows: Ned Tarrant, a captain of the militia, a delegate to the late Republican Convention at Columbia, S. C., a very prominent negro, and living on the Glover plantation, had an attack made on his cabin on Saturday night, the 19th inst., by a party of five white men, who discharged three pistol shots into his door and then rode off. He suspected Glover and one Adams to have been of the party, and at once beat his drum as a signal for the negroes to assemble at his place, this being the signal previously agreed upon to meet emergencies of this sort, as Tarrant stated, to save his life. Having assembled his men, and sent runners out threatening vengeance against Glover and his family, he (Glover) was not slow to learn the condition of affairs, and, in turn, signalled his people. In a few hours the whole county was in the wildest state of excitement. During all this time nobody seemed to know the whereabouts of the County Sheriff. The general impression is that he has fled the country. I will endeavor, as heretofore, to reconcile the parties and preserve the peace to the best of my ability. In the absence of any special or general instructions, I trust the course I have pursued in this matter will meet the approbation of the major-general commanding."

The company was stationed at Edgfield on the application of the attorney-general as a suitable place to carry out the purposes of his circular of the 3d of September to the United States Marshals and attorneys, which purpose was to give them all needful aid in the discharge of their official duties. It will be noticed there was no civil officer present, either of the United States or of the State. Under these circumstances the personal conduct of the commanding officer has been approved by me. His position was an embarrassing one, and one an Army officer should not occupy, not only on account of the responsibility he has to incur, but still more on account of the administration of the civil or common law.

#### INTIMIDATION IN LIVINGSTON, ALA.

The commanding officer at Livingston, Ala., which place has been recently occupied on the application of the United States Attorney-General, reports on the 22d of September, that on Sunday, the 20th inst., he held a detachment ready to proceed to Belmont, but that on that day all parties dispersed. He says: "For the information of the commanding general I would respectfully state the cause of all these gatherings of whites and negroes in arms in this and the adjoining counties. The white people have an organization throughout the country known as the White League. They are determined the negroes shall not vote at the coming elections unless they vote as they do. To effect this they do everything in their power to intimidate the blacks. The two most active Republicans in this county, Billings (white) and Ivey (colored), have been assassinated in the county since the 1st of August. These murders have had a very great effect on the colored people, particularly as they see no arrests have been made, nor have steps been taken to find out the offenders. To keep up the fear among the blacks, the whites now get together almost every day and night and ride the rounds in squads of from thirty to fifty men, armed with shot guns, pretending that the negroes are arming and gathering to attack the whites, which is not the case. There have been no parties of the negroes of any strength together. This place is the headquarters from which the parties start, and I would respectfully ask that I be permitted to keep my men well in hand at this place where I can always know what is going on and be ready to move men to the neighborhood of any threatened disturbance. Since I arrived here on the 11th inst., there have been gatherings at three different points in this county. No collision has occurred, nor will there as long as the white people can intimidate the blacks by a display of armed force. A night attack on my camp is freely talked of here and in the country around, but I do not fear anything of the kind. On Sunday night about midnight, about thirty men, well armed, rode into the town, remained about fifteen minutes near the camp, and then rode off. I keep a good guard against anything of this kind.

The report above made by Capt. Mills, that the White League organization exists in Alabama is confirmed by the statement made to me personally by a

prominent and well-informed resident of New Orleans, that this organization not only extends into the country parishes of Louisiana, but into the State of Alabama as well. In addition to the cases hereinbefore specially mentioned, there have been forty-two detachments sent out from the posts of Lancaster and Lebanon, Ky.; Humboldt and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Yorkville and Newberry, S. C. They were in aid of the United States Marshals and officers of the United States internal revenue, to enforce the writs of the United States.

#### THE RIVAL GOVERNORS OF ARKANSAS.

I send herewith the report of the Colonel commanding the Department of the Gulf:

Last April there was a riot and disorder at Little Rock—a disorder of such magnitude as to require the company stationed there to be reinforced from Humboldt, Tenn. The disturbances grew out of the claims of two political parties, as to which of their candidates was the rightful Governor of Arkansas. The report of the commanding officer of the Little Rock Barracks, Capt. Rose, of the Sixteenth Infantry, has already been submitted to the War Department. The Captain's course was judicious and effective, and deserving of commendation. On the 9th of June, the Nineteenth Infantry, then stationed in Louisiana, was ordered to be relieved and sent to the plains, and in order to secure the funds then remaining of the appropriation of the Army, which, if unused, would be covered into the Treasury, the movement was ordered to take place without delay. The Third Infantry, which was to replace the Nineteenth, arrived at Holly Springs on the 5th of July, and being just from the plains, was ordered to encamp there during the hot weather and not go further south till the sick season should have passed.

#### THE RECENT STRENGTHENING OF THE FORCE IN LOUISIANA.

Thus it was that there was during the summer in Louisiana but a detachment of fifteen men to guard the public property at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, one company to guard the barracks at Baton Rouge, and a company at Colfax, Grant Parish. Sept. 8, in accordance with the General of the Army's order of the 5th, I ordered the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, then here, at division headquarters to send the Third Infantry to Louisiana, distributing it between New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Alexandria, Shreveport, St. Martinsville, Harrisonburg, and Monroe. For this purpose he went to his headquarters at Holly Springs, and was occupied in making provision for the transportation of medical supplies and pay of the regiment when he received the pressing telegram from New Orleans, referred to in his report, and took the measures therein stated, subsequently going in person to New Orleans, and taking with him such troops as were at hand, or were under orders for other posts. On receipt of the President's proclamation of the 16th of September, I strengthened Col. Emory by sending him, with all despatch, the companies within reach that could possibly be spared, suspending for the time the execution of the orders of the 5th, relating to the Department of the South, and even taking companies from places but recently occupied. Since then seven companies of the Twenty-second Infantry have arrived at New Orleans from the Lakes, and other troops are on the way there from the plains; and the companies taken from Alabama have been sent back to fulfil the duties which the emergency in New Orleans had suspended; and the places in Louisiana have been or soon will be occupied as heretofore ordered.

[General McDowell here gives an extract of his testimony, last January, before the Military Committee of the House, at the time it was proposed to reduce the Military Establishment, to show his opinion of the necessity of maintaining an armed force at the South. The substance of that opinion is in these sentences: "I think if you will ask the two parties down South they will concur in one thing—and that more perhaps because of its moral effect than of any physical force that could be exercised—that the presence of a small force there is of a great benefit to the peace and quiet and prosperity of the country. I think that both parties will agree in that."] I send herewith the report of the chief of the several staff departments at the department headquarters of the operations under their charge during the past year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, etc.,  
IRVIN McDOWELL,  
Major-General Commanding Division of the South.

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received, via Fort Laramie, the following telegram from Agent Saville, dated at the Red Cloud Agency the 24th inst.: Yesterday I had a pole brought here for a flagstaff, and some Indians raised objections to having a flag at the agency. To-day a large number of Indians, armed and painted, came in and cut the pole in pieces. I called upon Red Cloud, who was present, to prevent it, but he refused. I then called upon the military for protection. A squad of the Third Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Crawford, responded, and bravely marched through several hundred armed and painted Indians. Many of the agency Indians used all their exertion to prevent a collision. The leaders of this party are worthless Indians, and the same men who raised the disturbance at this agency last fall.

CARDS have been received at Washington announcing the marriage of Master Charles A. Clark, U. S. N., which takes place this month at Fairfield, Ohio.

THE Smithsonian Institution at Washington has lately put to press a memoir "On the General Integrals of Planetary Motion," by Professor Simon Newcomb, of the United States Naval Observatory.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

[U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 12.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, October 29, 1874.

PARAGRAPH No. 1122 of the Navy Regulations is so far modified that the Journal will be kept under the inspection and direction of the Captain of the Yard, who will sign it daily, and submit it monthly to the Commandant for approval.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,  
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Richmond* was at Panama October 23.

THE *Omaha* left Callao October 10 for Valparaiso.

THE *Brooklyn*, at Norfolk, is to be sent to Brazil as flagship of the South Atlantic Station.

THE *Pensacola*, at San Francisco, will not be ready for sea until about the middle of December.

THE *Intrepid*, torpedo boat, was put out of commission, at New York, on the 30th of October.

THE *Tuscarora* left San Francisco October 29, to conduct a line of soundings to the Sandwich Islands.

THE Court-martial for the trial of Captain Truxtun and others meets at Norfolk on the 3rd instead of the 2nd of November.

THE torpedo boat *Alarm*, Commander A. P. Cooke, left New York in company with the *Gettysburg*, on the 2nd inst., for Washington.

THE Navy Department has received information of the death of Mate H. H. Johnston, who was on his way to Pensacola to command the tug *Rose*. He died at Milford, Fla., on the 28th of October.

CAPTAIN Low and the Ward Room Officers of the U. S. Receiving Ship *Vermont*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, give receptions every Thursday in November from two to five o'clock P. M., to invited guests. There will be dancing.

THE accounts we receive of the trials of Admiral Porter's torpedo vessel, the *Alarm*, are not so favorable as we could wish they were, but we prefer to wait for further proof of her character before criticising. The *Alarm* goes to Washington, where she will take on board her torpedo apparatus, and continue her experiments.

PAY DIRECTOR CUNNINGHAM, of the United States Navy, has presented to the National Medical College of Washington city a full set of the metric system of weights and measures. Throughout the civilized world there is an almost entire use of uniform weights and measures. France, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, the whole German Empire, and Austria use the metric system. England and the United States are the only two great countries that stand in the way of its universal adoption.

THE following persons accompany his Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, to San Francisco, on the U. S. steamer *Benicia*, about the 1st day of December—the day of departure having been postponed: Elisha H. Allen, chancellor and chief justice of the kingdom, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the U. S.; Governor John O. Dominis, the king's brother-in-law, chief of staff and military governor of the Island of Oahu; his Excellency Mr. Kapena, a nobleman of the kingdom, and governor of the Island of Mani; Mr. H. A. P. Carter, principal merchant and factor of Honolulu, member of the privy council, attaché or associate with Mr. Allen; the king's valet or body-servant. The king and his suite, with Mr. Peirce, the U. S. minister, number seven in all.

ON San Lorenzo Island, Callao, Peru, on October 6th and 7th, the best marksmen of the U. S. S. *Omaha* shot for prizes, at ranges of 150, 300 and 400 yards, as follows: First prize, a silver medal, valued at twenty dollars; second prize, a bronze medal; both with appropriate inscriptions; third prize, two pair of silver stars for shirt collar. The first prize was won by James Baker, seaman; the second prize by Robt. J. Willoughby, landsman; and the third prize by Thomas Doran, captain of hold. Five shots were fired at 150 yards, five at 300 yards, and ten at 400 yards. Some twenty-five marksmen fired; and, on a regulation second-class target, six feet by four, the hits were 73 per cent of the whole number of shots fired at 150 yards; 54 per cent. of the whole number fired at 300 yards, and 24 per cent. of the whole number fired at 400 yards. All firing was from the shoulder, and was without a rest, and the Remington Navy Rifle was used.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES M. THOMAS, U. S. N., was on the 3rd married, at Newport, R. I., to Miss Ruth, daughter of Captain Edward Simpson, U. S. N., commandant in charge of torpedo corps. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Drake, of St. Andrew's church, New York, and Rev. J. P. White, of Trinity church, Newport. The ushers were Lieutenant Commander W. C. Wise, Past-assistant Paymaster John R. Tarbell, Lieutenant Henry W. Lyon, Lieutenant H. G. O. Colby, all of the Navy, and Mr. Thomas B. Neilson, of New York. There were no bridesmaids. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party were taken in a handsomely decorated steam launch to Goat Island, across the harbor, to the torpedo station, where they received the congratulations of their friends at the residence of Captain Simpson. The full band at Fort Adams was at the landing to welcome the party, and also, during the reception at the house, entertaining the guests with excellent music. From the landing to the house two rows of streamers

were suspended, while inside flags of all nations were hung, and the floral display was pronounced enchanting. General Hunt and staff, from Fort Adams, and other Army officers were present.

On October 26th, the new "Steam sloop-of-war No. 1" was launched at the Portsmouth, (N. H.) Navy Yard, and now lies at the wharf to be fitted for sea. The name of the new sloop will probably be the *Bozer*, after the brig-of-war captured from the British in the war of 1812 by the U. S. brig *Enterprise*; but the Navy Department not having officially named the new vessel, the ceremony of christening was omitted, and the vessel is only "Sloop No. 1." Her dimensions are as follows: registered tonnage, 620; length over all, 214 feet; tread of gun deck, 193 feet; breadth of beam 35 feet; depth of hold, 16.2 feet; area of midship section, 360 square feet; angle of entrance at load line, 20 degrees; angle of clearance at load line, 43 degrees; dead rise, 7 deg., 30 min. She is fitted with 9 ports each side, and will carry an armament of one 11-inch pivot gun, four 9-inch broadside guns (each side), and one 60-pounder pivot gun on forecastle. She has a poop deck 42 feet in length, and a top-gallant fore-castle of 51 feet. Her forward berth deck (for the berthing of the crew) extends aft to the boilers, and her after berth deck (for the accommodation of the officers) extends forward to the engine. The boilers and engine occupy a space of 50 feet in the length of the ship. The cabin (with pantry, office, armory, etc.) is under the poop deck. Her keel is of white oak, as is the outside planking, the hooks, keelsons, and frames are of live oak, and the ceilings and decks of yellow pine. Though she registers, (or will register) but little over 600 tons in the Navy Register, she is of nearly 1200 tons carpenter's measurement. About a hundred and fifty persons (a large proportion of them ladies) were launched on board the vessel, and probably not less than two thousand witnessed the launching. After the ship was moored Commodore Bryson held a reception, which was attended by most of the ladies and officers; after which the clerks and leading men of the yard and representatives of the press were hospitably entertained by Naval Constructor Wilson, and later by Civil Engineer B. F. Chandler, at their residences on Seavey's island. Among the distinguished visitors were Isaiah Hanscom, Chief Constructor, Wm. W. Wood, Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, Civil Engineer Brownell Granger, of the Charlestown Navy-yard, Naval Constructors John W. Easby, Samuel H. Pook and Wm. L. Hanscom, Congressmen Burleigh and Small, Hon. John E. Butler, of Biddeford, Me., John Trickey, Esq., of the firm of Trickey and Jewett, and John W. Griffiths, Esq., builder of the *Enterprise*, a sister vessel of Sloop No. 1. The vessel was built under the supervision of Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson and Assistant Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

OCTOBER 29.—Lieutenants E. D. Taussig and Andrew Dunlap, to the Hydrographic Office.  
Chief Engineer James P. Sprague, to duty in charge of engineers' stores at the Navy-yard, Washington.  
Chief Engineer John B. Carpenter, to the Powhatan.  
Passed Assistant Engineer A. Kirby, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.  
Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.  
OCTOBER 31.—Lieutenant Chas. T. Hutchins, to the Navy-yard, Washington.  
Ensign S. A. Stanton, to hold himself in readiness for a passage in the Powhatan for duty in the European Station.  
NOVEMBER 2.—Lieutenant Commander S. L. Wilson, to the receiving ship Independence, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
Lieutenant Samuel W. Verry, to the Navy-yard, Boston.  
Passed Assistant Engineer Edmund Olson, to special duty at Hartford, Conn.  
Carpenter William F. Loughton, to the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston, Mass.  
NOVEMBER 4.—Master John P. Wallis, to the Dictator, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of 14th inst. from New York.  
Surgeon Henry M. Wells, to the receiving ship Vermont.  
Assistant Surgeon James M. Ambler, to the Kansas.  
Chief Engineer Wm. G. Buehler, to the Brooklyn.

#### DETACHED.

OCTOBER 29.—Ensign Willie Kilburn, from the Richmond, and ordered to duty on the North Pacific Station.  
Ensign Henry L. Green, from the Plinta, and ordered to examination for promotion.  
Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, from the Powhatan, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.  
Passed Assistant Engineer A. W. Morley, from the Wasp, South Atlantic Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.  
OCTOBER 30.—Lieutenant Thomas A. De Blois has reported his return home, having been detached from the Canandaigua on the 15th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.  
Chief Engineer Philip Inch, from special duty at Hartford, Conn., and ordered to the Worcester, at New Orleans.  
Chief Engineer P. A. Reardon, from the Worcester on the reporting of his relief, and granted six months' leave of absence from the date of his detachment.  
OCTOBER 31.—Surgeon C. J. Cleborne has reported his return home from the Congress, European Station, on the 4th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.  
Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Benicia, North Pacific Station, on the 19th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.  
NOVEMBER 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. H. Davis, from the Pensacola, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.  
Lieutenant Robert E. Impey, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the Pensacola.  
NOVEMBER 4.—Master S. H. May, from the Dictator, and placed on waiting orders.  
Assistant Surgeon S. A. Brown, from the Kansas, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

#### REVOKED.

The orders of Ensign C. G. Calkins, to the North Atlantic Station, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant L. C. Logan for two months from October 31.  
To Ensign John Downes for three months from the 30th inst.

#### RESIGNED.

Lieutenant Cyrus W. Breed, to take effect on the 31st of December next.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending November 3, 1874: George Plunkett, paymaster, October 24, at Boston, Mass.

## GATLING GUNS IN CHINA.

THE two great Oriental empires across the Pacific seem to be rapidly coming under the influence of Gatling guns and modern artillery, and promise to rival their western prototypes in the development of destructive tendencies. Under the date of September 30 the Yokohama, Japan, correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta*, says:

"Peace or war? is the question on every one's lips. There are said to be 50,000 troops in Tokio under daily drill. These soldiers are actuated by the most loyal and patriotic spirit, and declare themselves ready for any required service. The uncle of the Mikado, Prince Higashi Fushimi no Miya, will take the field as commander-in-chief. He recently returned from England, via San Francisco. There is considerable discussion as to how far the good offices of foreign representatives have been exercised in smoothing over existing difficulties between the cabinets of Peking and Tokio. They are generally credited with a desire that neither country should win, or that both might be worsted, fearing that the victorious nation might become arrogant toward all foreigners when elated with the flush of victory. The foreign representatives at Peking write that there is every outward indication of war displayed by the Chinese, who are raising money, purchasing arms and vessels, engaging drill-masters, and enlisting men; but that there is, amid all this existing agitation, a vast quantity of despatch-writing and interviewing going on between the ministry of Okubo, the Japanese ambassador, neither party seeming desirous of engaging in actual hostilities until after every resource of diplomacy has finally failed. The Japanese Embassy left Tientsin September 6, and reached Peking September 9, since which time they have devoted themselves to the negotiation of honorable terms, in acknowledgment of the Japanese work of pacification in aboriginal Formosa. The Chinese Government has recently effected a loan of 3,000,000 taels (equal to \$5,000,000) from the Oriental Banking Corporation, for which ample security has been pledged. Doubtless many British subjects look upon wars as excellent opportunities, providentially offered, of virtually buying out the country. The finances of Japan are in a good and prosperous condition, and should the war cloud pass over she will need no present assistance. The ultimate resources of the Chinese are, however, far greater than those of Japan, and the practically illimitable number of men—such as they are—which she could bring into the field during a protracted contest, may well be considered by the Japanese cabinet. China is, however, the country of chronic rebellions, which, during an extended war, will surely occur and cripple her, and often defeat her most effective movements. The Chinese have recently received ninety American Gatling guns, with cartridges, from the United States, and it is understood Japan has also ordered several such batteries. The Chinese Empire is said to comprise 425,000,000 of people, while Japan, which is a sparsely settled country, has but 33,110,000 by her last census, taken on blank forms, similar to those used in the United States. The general opinion on the war question among those best informed seems to be that unless the degradation of Prince Kung should affect negotiations unfavorably, the main points of agreement are about settled between the two countries, and the outstanding disagreement is only one of how much money damage shall be paid by China to Japan. It is reported that already China has made three distinct propositions for settlement, in each one of which she has increased the amount of her offers of indemnity, for she well understands the proverbial courage of the Japanese, and their superior drill and discipline."

A correspondent of the *World*, writing from Yokohama, September 30th, says: There is a growing clamor on the part of the Japanese people for war, and no doubts are entertained by them of the results of a conflict with China. The best informed will understand the disparity of population and resources, but they rely upon the unanimity and valor of Japan as opposed to the disaffection and cowardice of the Chinese soldiery. They are even confident of immediate success, that will enable them to throw the expenses of the war on China. Warlike preparations at Jeddo are still continued with great energy. Such is the ardor to enlist in the army that numerous rejected applicants are reported to have committed suicide. Troops are rapidly shipped to the south, en route to Formosa or China, as the case may be. The Government is receiving the encouragement of the powerful clans in all parts of the empire. The memorials received from the Shiz ku, which expresses the common sentiment of all, after discussing the points at issue, declares that in the opinion of the leaders, "under present circumstances, it is better to have war; or we shall create contempt abroad and trouble at home, and at length, unless we put the whole empire of China under our power, we shall decline and make as poor an appearance as Poland in Europe. Indeed, upon this one effort the existence or destruction of our empire depends. And thus we cannot restrain our mortification, our sorrow, and our anger." On the 26th the greatest military review ever witnessed in the empire was held at Tokei, under the eye of the Mikado. His Majesty, mounted on a magnificent white horse, took command of the troops, who were then marched to Itzushima. On arrival there manoeuvres were commenced which lasted until night. The troops took their rations on the ground. The emperor appeared very pleased with their soldierly appearance and the precision with which they went through their drill. About 7 p. m. a body of about 4,000 of these troops escorted his majesty to the imperial residence. The representative of an Ameri-

can firm left here for the United States by the steamer of the 12th, commissioned to purchase a large quantity of rifles on Japanese Government account. It is also reported from Jeddo that the Government has despatched officers to the United States to negotiate for the purchase of iron-clads. The latest advices from the Japanese camp in Formosa report a great prevalence of sickness among the troops, and a death rate of about thirty per day. The Japanese and natives are on amicable terms, with the exception of one or two tribes. A meeting of the nobles will be held on the 25th to consider the question of contributing a part of their revenues to assist the Government during the expected war. The iron-clad *Adenueken*, formerly the *Stonewall*, has been released from her dangerous position on the rocks, where she was driven by the typhoon of the 20th of August, and it was found that she had sustained but slight damage. This shows that the Japanese understand one of the necessities of successful war—the art of promptly repairing a disaster. Chinamen would have been a month getting ready to accomplish such a feat.

From Hong Kong a correspondent of the same paper writes, September 20: China is in no condition to combat with any power until its whole military and naval system has been reorganized and reconstructed on the European model. Her soldiers and officers are still arrayed in the semi-barbarous, grotesque, and cumbersome habits, and provided with wretched armament, while the Japanese have adopted the most approved modern uniforms, and are supplying themselves with the best of arms and acquiring skillful practice in their use.

If it comes to a contest the Japanese will, as we have reason to know, find that their rivals are not so far behind. The correspondent from whom we first quote is correct in crediting them with the purchase of Gatling guns, the invention of which has opened to American manufacturers a new and by no means inconsiderable source of revenue.

THE refitting of the buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to render them suitable for use as a military reservation, is nearly completed. In the course of a few weeks all the military convicts will be taken from the several penitentiaries throughout the United States where they are confined and imprisoned at Leavenworth. The buildings have been arranged so that they will be very comfortable and well adapted to the use intended till the permanent structure shall have been erected. Fort Leavenworth Reservation is the site decided upon for the permanent location of the prison, and Secretary Belknap has recently selected the point within that reserve for the building of a permanent structure.

THE launch of the fifth of six huge caissons which have been ordered by the English Government for use in the Portsmouth Dockyard Extension Works, recently took place at Millwall. The advantage of these caissons over the more primitive method of a double pair of gates and a swinging bridge lies chiefly in obtaining level road and railways across the basin or dock entrance, being less liable to suffer damage from collision with ships, in fitting perfectly watertight, and in being easy of access for repairs. The dimensions of these caissons, which are the largest of the kind yet constructed in England, are—length of roadway-deck, 84 feet; breadth of roadway-deck, 17 feet; breadth of the caisson at the widest part, 24 feet; and depth of the caisson, 40 feet. They are of the ship form of construction, both longitudinally and amidships, and terminate at both ends, and at the bottom, in an oak keel and stem, which are designed to fit into a groove made in the masonry at the entrance to the basin or dock. The form of these are constructed from lines obtained in the dockyard, and have been invariably found to fit into their bed so admirably as to remain perfectly watertight. The pig-iron ballast is placed most naturally in the lower division, above which is a water tank. The interior of the caisson is fitted with five decks, two of which are plated and made watertight, one of which is at the water-line when the caisson is floating, and the sites ten feet three inches below it, and enclose an airtight chamber. Above and below this compartment are water-chambers, which can be opened for the ingress or egress of water. These communicate with one another by wrought iron trunks, and are used for the purpose of conveying water from the upper to the lower tanks, and so into the river or basin as the caisson rises on being floated. Above the upper reservoir, immediately under the roadway-deck, is another tank, which, when filled with water from the main water supply, sinks the caisson and causes the water to enter through the lower reservoir, and the trunks into the upper reservoir, thus rapidly brings the structure into its bed. Additional speed in performing that work is available by a sluice gate to fill also the air chamber with water, but this can only be done at an increase of labor, as the water placed in this division can only be taken out by pumping, which must be done before the caisson can be again floated. It will thus be seen that to sink the caisson, the upper tank has only to be filled with water from the dockyard hose, and that to raise it for removal a sluice has only to be opened from the top tank, manoeuvres which are more admirable on account of their simplicity. The floating capacity of the air-chamber is equal to nearly 500 tons, and the weight of the caisson when launched, with ballast and its other fittings, was 530 tons.

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From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.

An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth Avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke Alexis, as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself, but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting published in book form, the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at a moderate price. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.

"Exposition Universelle de 1867 a Paris Le Jury International decerne une mention honorable a W. O. Linthicum (New York Etats Unis). Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Classe 35. Vêtements. Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire General F. Le Hay, Le Ministre Vice President de la Commission Imperiale de Fashions."

WM. CONARD, (late Chief of Paymaster's Division  
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Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-  
General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George,  
Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,  
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army,  
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral  
Vahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.  
Army.

THE *Volunteer Service Gazette* of London, says: The great American commander, General Sherman, has published in the New York ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL an essay, called the "Military Lessons of the War," which is understood to be the concluding chapter of a forthcoming memoir of the events of the recent civil war, and which is of the deepest interest to all concerned with military matters. It is, indeed, discursive, and almost miscellaneous in its contents—dealing now with politics, now with the relations of the General to his staff, again with the methods of feeding troops, and the uses of railways, interspersed with all sorts of memoranda on the behavior of soldiers in camp and quarters. Almost any journalist might find in it subjects for an article, and it contains certain reflections and suggestions which appear to have a special bearing on the condition of the English land forces. On these parts of the essay we purpose to offer a few remarks, though in doing so we must not be understood to say that they are the most important parts. The essay, indeed, will hardly bear mutilation, and, as our space serves, we intend to transfer it, little by little, to our columns.

Those thoroughly British-minded soldiers, says the *Pull Mall Gazette*, who look on "attenuated battalions" in time of peace as ruining an army, and have no belief in any effectiveness but that gained by length of service, will do well to study the single paragraph of the masterly essay of General Sherman on the military lessons of the civil war which treats of this question from the experience of four years' hard field service. The American papers have printed this essay under the title the author gives it, of "Chapter of an Unpublished Memoir of Events of the War," and the passage in question runs thus, slightly abbreviated: "The greatest mistake made in our civil war was the mode of recruitment. When regiments became reduced by the wear of service, instead of being filled up at the bottom, the practice was to raise new regiments, leaving the old and experienced battalions to dwindle away. With the Volunteers this matter was left to the States exclusively, and as Wisconsin kept her regiments filled with recruits, whereas other States filled their quotas with new regiments, the result was that we estimated a Wisconsin regiment as equal to an ordinary brigade. Five hundred men added to an old regiment were more valuable than a thousand in the form of a new one; the former soon becoming veteran by association with experienced captains, lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers, whereas the latter were generally unavailable for a year. The German method of recruitment is simply perfect, and there is no good reason why we should not follow it substantially." Coming, as these words do, from a very high practical authority, who is notoriously not prejudiced in favor of any special European military theory as such, it seems to us that it is difficult to exaggerate their importance.

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## MOVABLE TORPEDOES.

A SERIES of experiments with the Ericsson torpedo, applied to the *Intrepid* under the command of Captain A. P. COOKE, U. S. N., was brought to a close at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Oct. 26th, on which occasion the submerged machine was run out in the East River, and hauled back by the reel, eleven times. These experiments on board of the *Intrepid*, carried out principally on Long Island Sound and the Narragansett Bay at Newport, have been quite protracted, the object being to ascertain definitely whether accurate steering can be effected without electric agency, by simply admitting more or less air into the tubular cable. Those who have paid attention to the subject are aware that, agreeable to the descriptions which have been published, the steering is effected by applying the force of compressed air against the tiller on one side, counteracted by the tension of a spring on the opposite side. Accordingly, the motion attending the yielding of the spring when subjected to the action of superior air pressure conveyed through the tubular cable, furnishes the motive energy for operating the rudder. As a mechanical proposition, the scheme of developing a varying amount of energy within the torpedo by admitting more or less air through the cable, is unquestionably sound; but how far the available differential motive power called forth by the opposing forces described, is sufficient to operate the rudder by a direct application to the tiller, practice alone can determine. The torpedo applied to the *Intrepid* having been run out, and hauled in, upwards of one hundred times without leading to an exact determination of the proper position of the valve which regulates the admission of compressed air to the tubular cable, it has become evident that the plan of steering, as intended, involves too much nicety in practice. The constructor therefore, on receiving a copy of Captain Cooke's report to the Bureau of Ordnance, at once modified the steering apparatus within the torpedo in such a manner as to render its action wholly independent of the amount of differential force of the compressed air and the counteracting tension of the spring before adverted to. The mechanism thus modified, was however not perfected and applied until the trial in the East River on the 26th of October—the *Intrepid* going out of commission the following day. The strong current in the East River rendered any decisive test impossible; but the amended mechanism certainly enabled the operator to control the position of the rudder of the torpedo in a more satisfactory manner than during the previous experiments.

The *Intrepid* being no longer available for experiments, the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance has ordered the torpedo to be applied to the *Nina* which is now undergoing repairs at the Navy-yard. The question whether by means of the amended steering apparatus, (tested for the first time on the East River as before stated,) the course of the torpedo can be properly directed, will therefore soon be practically determined. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the utility of the new torpedo system would be but slightly affected should it be found necessary to attach a wire to the tubular cable for the purpose of actuating the rudder by means of electricity. An

adequate supply of compressed air being always present within the torpedo, electro-magnetic agency would, of course, only be needed to operate a diminutive valve connected with the steering apparatus. Regarding the application of electricity, Captain ERICSSON has called our attention to the fact that, the method proposed in certain quarters of merely passing a wire through the cable, would prove abortive on account of the great elasticity of the cable. An elongation of 50 feet in a length of 700 feet, it appears, takes place under the tension produced by running the torpedo engine with full power. Hence in order to prevent the wire from being torn by the stated extensive elongation of the tubular cable, it must either be coiled within the cable and then protected by a coating of gum or inserted, during the process of manufacture, between the layers of canvas composing the cable. By this expedient, the wire would form a helix capable of being extended during the elongation of the tubular cable consequent on the tractive force exerted by the propeller of the torpedo, and by the rotation of the reel while being hauled in. It is reasonable, however, to assume that the simple method of admitting more or less compressed air into the tubular cable for the purpose of operating a small valve connected with the steering apparatus, will prove successful in practice. The result of the trial with the amended steering apparatus in the East River on the 26th of October, reported by Captain COOKE, favors our assumption. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know, that the protracted experiments conducted by Captain COOKE on board of the *Intrepid* prove, that we now possess a reliable submerged movable torpedo the endurance and trustworthy character of which is beyond dispute, since it has been run out and hauled in more than two hundred times without the slightest accident to the motive engine; nor has the mechanism for regulating the submersion been out of order at any time during the trial. The remarkable expedient of allowing the sea to enter freely into the engine compartment of the torpedo, dispenses with stuffing boxes round the propeller shaft and the axle by means of which the submersion is regulated, besides doing away with the necessity of oiling the bearings of the machinery. The ever present difficulty unavoidable in mechanism which is not accessible—rust and abrasion—has been completely overcome by constructing the internal mechanism wholly of bronze, and by running the journals in bearings composed of box-wood effectually lubricated by the surrounding sea water. Personal attention is therefore entirely dispensed with. Regarding the size of the torpedo it will be well to state, that the main body consists of a square tank slightly taper at the ends, composed of thin steel plates 8 feet 6 inches long, 30 inches deep and 20 inches wide. A taper block of wood, 18 inches long, attached to the after end of the tank, forms the stern; while the vessel containing the explosive charge 400 pounds of nitro-glycerine, represented by a solid block semi-circular at the forward end, 27 inches long, forms the bow. It only remains to be mentioned that owing to the small size of the torpedo and the perfect drill of the crew of the *Intrepid*, it has been handled with extraordinary facility during the experiments, not a single accident having occurred during the frequent taking on board and launching of the machine.

THE appearance of the Artillery Tactics, so long expected, enables us for the first time to discuss intelligently the subject of assimilation. It must be evident that absolute identity of movement and description is unattainable, because of the different nature of the three arms, and the consequent necessity for movements in one arm, which are not only non-essential but objectionable in the others. Assimilation, therefore, can only be approximate, and must be judged by an examination of the Tactics themselves.

With the exception of five or six paragraphs, the first twenty-two pages of the School of the Soldier of the three tactics are identical. The manuals of the musket for Infantry, and the carbine for Cavalry are identical in all movements which are common to both, with the single exception of substituting "band" in Cavalry for "lower band" in Infantry. The target practice for musket and carbine are identical. The manual of the sabre in Cavalry and Ar-

tillery are identical. The manual of the piece in Artillery is wholly distinctive, and cannot be assimilated to anything in the other arms. The School of the Company Dismounted in Cavalry, in all its movements, is identical with the School of the Company in Infantry, a few movements in the Infantry being omitted in the Cavalry. The School of the Battery Dismounted is assimilated as far as practicable to the Infantry and Cavalry, there being several movements peculiar to Artillery, such as "forming column of files from column of subdivisions." The School of the Soldier Mounted, in Artillery and Cavalry, with the exception of half a dozen paragraphs, are identical. The drill for the detachment of Horse Artillery, and the School for the Driver, are peculiar to Artillery, and are assimilated only in the movements which are similar to movements in other arms. The Schools of the Platoon and Company in Cavalry are so nearly identical with the movements of the company of Infantry when in single rank, that little study would be required by an officer of Infantry to drill a company of Cavalry. For instance: being in column of fours to form right front into line, the captain in both Tactics commands: 1. *Right front into line*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left*, 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT. The movements of the fours in both cases are identical. The School of the Battery has many movements peculiar to itself, particularly the counter-march, and all formations in Battery. The general movements, however, for breaking from line into column, and the reverse, are similar to those in the other arms. For instance: being in column of platoons to form on the right into line, the captain in each arm commands: 1. *On right into line*, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT. The commands of the chief of platoon vary, the commands in Infantry, being: 1. *Right turn*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Platoon*, 4. HALT, 5. *Right*, 6. DRESS; in Cavalry: 1. *Right turn*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH, 5. *Guide right*, 6. *Platoon*, 7. HALT, 8. *Right*, 9. DRESS; and in Artillery: 1. *Right wheel*, 2. MARCH, 8. *Platoon*, 4. HALT, 5. *Right*, 6. DRESS. The ceremonies in all the arms are assimilated, and the general calls on the bugle are the same. The drill calls, reduced to a system by Major General SEYMOUR, have been simplified and are now the same for all movements which are common to the arms.

The foregoing examination indicates the general nature of the work of assimilation. Whether the work, with misguided zeal, has been prosecuted to such an extreme as to injure either of the three systems, or whether the assimilation has not been carried to its utmost limits, are questions which time and experience must solve. The Assimilated Tactics have now become the Tactics of the Army, and as they have been adopted since the introduction of the breech-loaders and rifled guns, have wrought a complete revolution in tactical formations. It behooves us to ask if each system meets the requirements of the present day, or whether they are not already absolute. We have heretofore commented upon the Infantry Tactics, not only in 1867, but also after the appearance of the present revised edition. The introduction of the principle of fours, a unit doubtless thousands of years old, produced a complete revolution in infantry manœuvres. Manœuvres by the rear rank and inversions were dispensed with, mobility before unknown was obtained; all movements were simplified, and without considering whether right or left was in front, the commander of a battalion, brigade, division or corps was given the means of forming his line in any possible direction, always keeping his front rank in front. The Tactics reflected the experience gained during the war, in simplifying the deployment of skirmishers, and anticipated the destructive effects of the breech-loader, by providing a *single rank formation*, which is now finding advocates in Europe. The revised edition still further recognizes the changes necessitated by the breech-loader, in providing additional means for passing from double rank into single rank; it also introduces a new method of skirmishing applicable to large bodies of troops in line of battle, enabling battalion commanders to deploy successively one, two, three, and even four lines of skirmishers, and still hold the battalion in reserve in single rank. Captain LYMAN, in his book on "Tactical Studies," speaks of this "novel method" as "that unique arrangement whereby all the ele-

ments of the formation for attack, the skirmish line, the supports and the main body, are produced successively and perpendicularly from the unit of battle without disturbance of the relative order of its component fractions, must tend strongly to sustain a mutuality of effort, and a unity of command which will be highly conducive to general effectiveness and certainty of results." General SHERMAN, in his able memorandum, speaks of the "new innovation" as "admirable, for by it each regiment, brigade, and division deployed, sends forward as skirmishers the one man of each set of fours to cover its own front, and these can be recalled or reinforced at pleasure, by the bugle signal."

We may, therefore, conclude that the Infantry Tactics respond to all the requirements of breech-loader of the present day.

The distinguishing feature of the new Cavalry Tactics is that they prescribe the single and double rank formation. During our late war, and since that time, our Cavalry has been divided into two schools; one in favor of the single rank formation, at the head of which is General COOKE, the author of the single rank Tactics, which were adopted in 1861; the other in favor of the double rank formation, at the head of which are SHERIDAN, WILSON, ALEXANDER and other cavalry officers of experience. The new Tactics recognize the advantage of both formations; the Infantry Tactics prescribe two ranks as the normal formation, with a provision for passing into single rank when necessary; the Cavalry Tactics on the contrary, prescribe the single rank as the normal formation, with provisions for passing into double rank when necessary. These peculiarities distinguish our Infantry and Cavalry Tactics from all the systems of Europe, as well as from all the systems which have preceded them in our Army.

To gain the advantages of the double rank formation two devices have been employed: one, the double column of fours, which is formed in each company by moving the two centre fours forward; the fours to the right wheel to the left, and then change direction to the right so as to follow the right centre four; the left fours wheel to the right, and then change direction to the left so as to follow the left centre four. Being thus in double column, the company is formed in double rank by simply wheeling by fours to the right or left. The second device of the New Tactics is the "platoon column" in the company, and the "line of platoon columns" in the battalion, with the provision in paragraph 593 for closing the second platoon to one yard from the first, the fourth platoon to one yard from the third. If the battalion be in line of platoon columns, and each company be divided into four platoons, by closing the ranks the battalion is formed almost instantly in two lines, in double rank. If the companies be reduced as to be divisible into but two platoons, by closing the ranks the battalion will still be in line in double rank.

The great principle recognized as to cavalry fights during our war was that, since the breech-loader was introduced, cavalry must be used only against cavalry, artillery, or broken troops, and as infantry against infantry. In other words, the sabre is to be used only in combats of cavalry against cavalry, charging batteries, or in pursuit of broken infantry; that for all other purposes cavalry must dismount and use the carbine. The fate of the German cavalry at Mars la Tour, the repulse of the French cavalry by a skirmish line at Sedan, the abandonment of the square in our own Infantry Tactics, the authority granted by the German Infantry Tactics to receive cavalry in other formations than the square, are indications that in most cases the sabre can no longer decide the fate of battles. On the other hand, the continued use of the carbine in our late war, the unexampled exploits of cavalry dismounted, holding infantry in check at Cold Harbor, again assaulting infantry as at Five Forks, turning the flank as at Nashville, assaulting and capturing formidable entrenchments as at Selma, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia, are proofs of a new power for cavalry, which if fully employed, will raise it from a subordinate to a co-ordinate rank with infantry. The New Tactics recognize fully the new role of cavalry, and for the first time present to the world a systematized and complete method of fighting on foot. Based closely upon the infantry method of skirmishing, movements are not only prescribed for deploying skirmishers mounted or dismounted in

any possible direction, but also for dismounting and fighting in single rank, thus presenting the appearance and strength of infantry. With these innovations our cavalry in future is never to be an idle spectator of battle, but is to assist the infantry in all conditions of ground.

THE bids for the Stevens Battery, so-called, were opened on Monday. The highest was that of the Government which was, of course, conditioned on an appropriation by Congress. It seems therefore altogether likely that this vessel will become part of the Navy. If completed on the plans proposed by General McCLELLAN and Mr. NEWTON, with the character of armament they contemplated, the new vessel will be an exceedingly formidable iron-clad.

THE terms upon which pensions are granted to the widows of English naval officers not unreasonably provoke complaint in the military journals. As with us, in consequence of the vast increase in the cost of the bare necessities of life, many officers think the time has arrived when the whole subject should be considered, since the ratio borne by the widow's pension to the husband's half-pay or retirement has greatly lessened. But there are other objectionable features of the system, and they relate to the terms on which the pensions are granted, as laid down in the following extract from the Regulations: "Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy, and of Commission Officers of Royal Marines, may be allowed pensions, and their children compassionate allowances, at the rates specified in the table in the appendix, and subject to the following regulations: The pensions authorized by these regulations cannot be claimed as a Right—they are granted as rewards for good and faithful service rendered by deceased officers; they will only be conferred on persons deserving the Public Bounty; they will not be granted to widows left in wealthy circumstances, and are liable to be discontinued altogether in case of any misconduct rendering the individuals receiving them unworthy of the public bounty." As the *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks: The pension is professedly and ostentatiously conceded to the widow by her late husband's good and faithful service; but if by his prudence, or from some other cause he happens to be able to leave her with an income a little over an undefined line, the pension may be withheld from her. We have no objection to take to the widow's being of a character to deserve the public bounty, though how the Admiralty are able to ascertain this fact, and how they are able to weigh the various shades of character, somewhat puzzles us; but what perplexes us is the question of "wealthy circumstances." We have been told of cunning lawyers who can so draw a will by the fiction of trustees, as to enable the applicant, with a clear conscience, to affirm that she is not wealthy, especially when some good friend of hers has told her what are the limits, which, we are told, are graduated, not according to relative rank, but according to some arbitrary scale, which is one of the many secrets of Whitehall.

THE Pioche (Nevada) *Record* says that "the proposition of transferring the Indian Department from the knavish and incapable hands that at present control it, to the War Department, is daily commending itself to the favorable consideration of the people. The officers of the Army have no political aspirations; they look for their rewards to well earned promotion in an honorable profession. This feeling will keep them from indulging in the mercenary schemes, that we regret to say, has so remarkably and continuously characterized the administration of Indian affairs since they have been placed under purely civil control. Military men would scorn to allow the paltry meannesses so generally attributed to Indian agents and employees to stain their hands. If the Indians were controlled by Army officers, the regime, though stern, would be just, free from corruption and in the end would prove by far the most humane policy to the Indians themselves as well as the settlers on the frontier. The sooner the change is made the better."

AT one of the recent sessions at New York of the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church, Mr. William Welsh of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee appointed at the last General Convention to investigate the state of the Indian reservations, read a letter from General Custer, who spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of a band of Santee Sioux Indians whom he had taken on the Black Hills expedition. They neither swore nor drank, he said, and he doubted if any similar body of white men could be found to equal them. They were good Christians, too, and one evening he had heard them singing the Old Hundredth and Rock of Ages.

MR. GARFIELD, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, with Col. S. R. J. Stevens, Clerk of that Committee, are at Washington busily engaged upon the estimates. It is not possible as yet to form any definite idea as to the details of the estimates. The cost of the Navy remains about the same, while the Army, in some of its supplies, was cut below its real necessities at the last session. Secretary Belknap has regulated his estimates strictly in accordance with law.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## A NEW YEAR GARLAND.

TO LOVED ONES AT HOME, FROM THE INDIAN OCEAN.

The following lines by the lamented Captain Townsend, of the U. S. S. *Wachusett*, were found among his papers, after his death, at Foochow, China, in the summer of 1866, and are sent us by Captain N. W. Beckwith:

My own dear Wife!—dear Boy!—dear Girls!  
The wealth of love ye bear for me,  
Is richer than the fairest pearls  
That glisten 'neath this Indian sea.  
And, gathered round our simple hearth,  
Breathing that atmosphere of love,  
I'd ask no purer Heaven on earth,  
Nor dream a happier Heaven above.

Yet far away my treasure lies,  
Whilst storm-swept oceans roll between;  
The Pole Star, reigning o'er those skies,  
No'er gazes on this alien scene.  
But as I pace the midnight deck,  
The Southern Cross is blazing high;  
Ah!—heart estranged—I little reck  
The splendors of this Austral sky.

Only the glorious Sun may shine  
At once upon my home and me;  
And watching him at day's decline  
Sinking beneath the tranquil sea,  
My orisons instinctive break  
Upon the hallowed evening air—  
I know his blessed beams awake  
My darlings to their morning prayer.

Viceregent of the God of Light!  
I cannot wonder that of old  
Thy Magi worshipped, as the night  
Fled vanquished by thy orb of gold.  
Our purer faith—our hopes God-given  
Feel thy benignant influence still  
Raising the earth-bound soul toward Heaven—  
Scattering each brooding fear of ill.

Thus, upward bore, a my troubled heart  
Reposes on the love Divine—  
Far as the several poles apart  
From those dear lives so linked with mine,  
Long months away—for months no words  
To break the chaos absence brings;  
My soul, beyond endurance stirred,  
Flies suppliant to the King of kings.

The good and gracious God will keep  
My loved ones in his holy care;  
This yearning, anxious heart may sleep  
Calm on the wings of trustful prayer;  
And, strengthened thro' its wistful gaze  
To that sweet time of halcyon rest,  
When bathed in love's unstinted rays,  
'Twill be amid its treasures blest.

Uprising from the Tropic Sea  
Again the glorious sunbeams shine,  
Bringing your Vesper Hymn to me,  
Mingling your loving prayers with mine.  
Dear Wife! dear Children!—Orient sun  
And sapphire sea, and pearly skies,  
Beam with God's smile; the loving One  
Blideth our downcast heart arise.

U. S. STEAMER WACHUSETT, LAT. 12 DEG. 44 MIN. S., LONG. 99 DEG. 59 MIN. E., January 1, 1866.

## OUR COLORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: There are some people who, when they have money, give neither themselves nor the world any peace until it is all gone, and in obedience to this feminine propensity, those who have the ordering of our military being, having made the discovery that there was yet something left on account of transportation, suddenly took the Onety-oneth Foot away from Quien Sabe Cañon and scattered it over the plains in a more northern latitude. When the headquarters stopped rolling, it was at Fort B. B. *Verbum Sap.*

But to the many who are unacquainted with the geographical disposition of our famous regiment, it may be as well to remark that part of its route was by water, and that economy demanded that the whole command should be concentrated for the voyage. This brought old friends together again, and notwithstanding the presence of Mrs. Lieutenant Boggarty O'Bog and her moist-nosed brood, we had a jolly week together. Of course, Mrs. O'Bog took fitting occasion to fill the pink ears of the latest bride with those old stories about Mrs. Captain Jaybird and Major Nosegay, and assured her that she had not "washed a stroke since Mike was an officer." Captain Crabbe says one need but look at the fair O'B. to know that she speaks truth on that subject.

But the event of the trip was the occurrence of an idea to our friend Mr. Gosling (class of 1872). Mrs. Jaybird had remarked upon his unusual taciturnity in her cheerfully direct way, but to no purpose, for the youthful G. sat immersed in a cloud of smoke, through which nothing could be seen but a pair of very small blue legs, the extremities of which rested on the guards. At last the child was born in the shape of a breathless "By Jove!"

"Bravo, Chiquita! continue the march," says the adjutant.

"Look here! I'll be dog-blamed if I can make it out, but you can tell me, you know. What becomes of the colors?—not the new ones, but the old ones, hey?"

"What becomes of the colors?" breaks in the colonel—who the adjutant says is always taking the wind out of his sail—"what becomes of them? That's a dashed pretty question for an officer of the Army to ask. Look at that box, sir—big enough for a drum-major's coffin—full, sir, of tattered flags!"

"But why don't they do something with them?" urges Chiquita.

"They!—dash it! who? Do!—dash it! do you know what they, by which I infer that you allude to the dashed staff, sir—do you know what they would do with my

old flags, sir? Condemn them, by dash, sir—have them put up at auction and knocked down to the dashed Jews, sir! order them burnt up—fed to mules,—anything but cherish them as I do and as you do. But not while I am colonel of the Onety-oneth Foot, sir! We stood by our colors when it was no child's play to keep them, and now that their usefulness is gone, shall we drop them from our memory?" The old gentleman's earnest tones had drawn quite a little circle of our people about him, and Mrs. O'Bog tumbled into the ring with, "Och! ad ye wint to th' ould counthry ye'd see the colors hangin' up in the cathedrals. Sure they're bewchful, so they are. Go on out o' that, you!" The concluding remark was addressed to the youngest and most humid O'B., who approached affectionately.

"You are very right, madame," softly says the colonel, adding, "for although I have not been so fortunate as to visit your interesting country, my friend, De Bloodjins—graduated in George McClellan's class,—who has been everywhere, tells me that in Europe the greatest respect is paid to colors that have been worn out in service—put on the retired list, as it were,—and, like many of our friends who are in that condition, occupy much higher positions than ever fell to their lot in active service. They hang them up, as you are good enough to remark, madame, in their churches. The new colors are presented to their regiments formally and with much display, so that the officers and men imbibe a certain amount of sentimental devotion to their flag which in our service is not often met with; for when the Onety-oneth's flags are again worn out, the quartermaster will make a requisition for a new set, which, after much delay, will be furnished of flimsy material, painted, instead of being embroidered according to the regulations, and with the names of the battles improperly spelled. They will be sent in the same lot with bacon, forage and horse medicines, by the gentlemen of the Quartermaster's Department, packed in a pine box, and when taken out will smell horribly of petroleum, so that at their first parade it might strike an observer that the Army was in danger of being moth-eaten. And, dash it! so it is, sir!—consumed by the staff, sir! The old flags will be laid away in the box with their tattered predecessors, and as long as the gentlemen of the Quartermaster's Department will allow us to do so, we shall carry them about the country as regimental property."

"But, colonel," says little Captain Gorge, "how could we hang our flags up in the churches, when religion with us is not an affair of state?"

"It would be difficult, certainly, sir," rejoins the colonel; "but I have thought of all that. Of course, as churches in this country are private edifices, it could not well be arranged, and, after the recent developments in certain quarters, I should prefer to be very particular as to where my colors were put, I can assure you. But why not hang up in the Capitol at Washington all of our worn and tattered flags? There is room enough beneath the dome for the colors of our little Army—a space for each regiment might be set apart with an escutcheon briefly describing its struggles and its fame, just as they appear in the Army Register. Congress would hardly interpose any objection, since all colors are alike to them; nor could any one style it anti-republican, unless it be so to have an Army and to die for one's country—sometimes I think it is. At any rate, the torn banners would be quite as ornamental as the cork-legged Declaration of Independence on the tin-clad De Soto discovering a *Mis-Missippi*; and historically correct, too, which those signboards are not. But what do you think of the idea, Major Peacock?"

The major, whose department is that of a military Mr. Turveydrop, places his hand over his heart and says, solemnly, "Them sentiments is werry noble."

The sudden ringing of the dinner-bell may be the cause of the smile which dances in the ladies' eyes.

MUGGINS.

HEADQUARTERS ONETY-ONETH FOOT, FORT B. B., 4th September, 1874.

## THE NAVAL RESERVE QUESTION.

Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: There is a story, well known among the legal profession, relative to the advice given by an old lawyer to a young aspirant for forensic honors. "My son," said the gray-headed barrister, "when the facts are with you, and the law on the other side, come out heavy on the facts; if the reverse be the case, produce your books and tangle the jury in the law." "But how if neither be for me?" interrupted the listener. "Then talk around them." It strikes me that the last is about the position of my excellent friend K, '64 date, for from the ingenuity of his reply, not to mention the soul-harrowing sarcasm of the same, it is clear that as a "sea-lawyer" he is an overwhelming and gigantic success. He begins by showing that he misunderstands the project and then "talks around" it, dwelling on its immaturity which I expressly admitted in my letter, and with reference to other issues entirely irrelevant. Now, to clear away the fog which evidently exists in K's cranium, and with which he has so neatly contrived to muddle the subject, let me briefly repeat the essential points of the scheme.

Several graduates of the Naval Academy recognizing a moral claim upon them for services in time of need, by the Government which has educated them, suggest that it would be an advantage to the country, that they should be so organized that a simple order would call them in a body, into active duty. That duty it is proposed shall be such as they are best fitted for, no matter what. If the Government deems them competent for sea service they are ready to accept the same; but, since they have necessarily lost a large amount of experience, they suggest, not insist, that shore service is their proper field. They thus free a certain number of officers capable of performing active sea duty, thereby increasing the effective fighting personnel of the Navy

by precisely the same numbers as would be the case had they (the reserves) remained in the service. Since those interested differed merely in relative rank, ranging from commanders to midshipmen, and in order to avoid the vexed and delicate questions relating thereto, which would certainly ensue in translating them from civil equality to the disparity of military rule, it is further suggested that they be given rank now, but on a separate list and without pay, and that such rank be that which they would have occupied had they remained in the Navy.

This is all—and that the effect if adopted would be to form the four officers into a body closely united, is perfectly patent, while that a benefit is gained socially by such an organization is a necessary sequence. But that this plan is advocated solely on that ground, or that anybody seeks to engraft a social affair on the service, I distinctly deny. I mentioned the result as "our greatest gain." It is our only one, and every fair-minded critic who will consider that in spite of our dispersion, we could form a simple alumni society, with a title the labor or laying of ourselves open to animadversion, involved in the prosecution of this scheme, will hardly advance so palpably absurd an idea as that to which K takes exception. K fairly hugs the delusion, it appears, that we intend to march in ahead of him, *instantly!* and does us the injustice to suppose that we are so blind to our own interests as to give up professions and callings far more lucrative than our naval positions would be, and this for no earthly reason, or with no result than to stultify the deliberate convictions which caused us to leave the service. Doubtless he thinks that instantly on the receipt of our commissions, we would don full toggery, board the nearest man of war, demand the honors of the side, and then striding fiercely over the quarter-deck, initiate our return to the service by a wholesale "horsing" of every officer who happened to be our wretched junior. "Revisory powers" over recruiting boards, "soft billets," and "limits to department authority," like the remarks on "terrifiers of contractors," etc., do more credit to K's humor than to his sense. No one has ever suggested revisory powers, for the simple reason that the recruiting is exactly the work we should expect to do ourselves, and as for soft billets, I know K entirely too well to suppose he would seek one if there were necessary duty for him afloat. His argument about "men of undoubted zeal" requiring the shore work is ridiculous. Wounded men need hospital and home care, and it is better for the convalescent that they should be relieved from the arduous labors of the yard and receiving vessels.

Now as to the volunteers—and here let me disclaim the slightest intention of reflecting invidiously upon a brave and gallant body of men, for they well deserve the gratitude of the country. But there are scores of officers who condemned most bitterly the placing of a few of these same volunteers above them on the lists, and so blocking their promotion for years. K must be a miracle of Christian forbearance if he can say he has not growled heartily, for every man of them ranks him. But now, with astonishing inconsistency, while he objects to a handful of ex-officers, some of whom held the rank which he has now, when he entered the service, forming a list which he thinks will hurt his prospects, he is unable to see why about a thousand volunteers should not be included—that is, why he should not, according to his own theory, be injured worse. The Government has no claim on the volunteers, they have not been educated at national expense. They have socially little or nothing in common with the Regulars; and, moreover, if they are ever again needed, the way to their regaining their former positions will be thrown open as a matter of course.

I should like it explained what difference there is really in the position we would occupy as regards absence from and subsequent return to the service from those officers who took long furloughs before the war, or who resigned, and then after coming in as volunteer, not acting volunteer, lieutenants were subsequently reinstated with their dates in the Regulars. How about the long absence of the admiral himself? Isn't it a "blistering iniquity" that he was not kept down? How about those officers who, having resigned, have been reinstated within the last few years by act of Congress? That's another "awful gouge," I suppose.

It wouldn't be "palatable" for K to obey some of us, who have been his lawful seniors for many a year. He thinks then that the next way is to be exclusively run by the regular Navy, and fondly imagines that if the Government should see fit to appoint a Louisiana carpet bagger, who never saw a ship, a lieutenant commander to-morrow, he wouldn't touch his cap to him, or obey his orders, just as quickly as if the new comer had not always been his superior in the service. As for our rustiness in professional matters, or ignorance, it is so be, K may find food for meditation in the fact that a fourth-class cadet midshipman, on leave, was once ordered to a Navy-yard to teach a crew of volunteer acting masters how to work a gun, and those masters were the superiors of the then graduated class which entered in 1859. Will K please explain what difference there is in a regular and volunteer on duty, save in name? and how much better he would be off, if, instead of following our present plan, we should wait until the outbreak of war, and then secure volunteer appointments giving us the same rank?

To resume. I deny that this project is backed for any mere social end; that we want "soft billets" as a matter of personal preference; that we have any desire to return to the Navy as a permanent profession; that our scheme in anywise interferes with the active officers either now or in time of war; for should we enter as volunteers, the Government could, and doubtless would, for the reasons I have urged, order us all to shore duty. The only point which remains is, that of our holding present rank, which is but an empty honor since *per se* it carries no authority.

Now, if anybody else has got any sound objections, let us have them, for those of my friend K date '64, I

think it will be conceded are only due to that natural and commendable peculiarity which I conscientiously believe would impel any Naval officer who might get to heaven and be made an angel, to growl like a black-listed forecandleman, if some saint who arrived a week after him, were promoted to archangel first.

P. B. '67.

### THE PROPOSED NAVAL RESERVE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of Oct. 24th, a long letter appears from P. B. '67, in favor of the formation of a Naval Reserve Corps from the honorably discharged or resigned graduates of the Naval Academy. In reading his article carefully one may easily discover that he is a recent graduate, and has not had much experience in actual warfare, and that to rely solely on such support alone to reinforce our Navy in case of war with a naval Power of any strength would be simply folly. He flatters himself that the officers on the active list would prefer such gentlemen to the merchantmen who officered our Navy admirably during the late Rebellion, when the writer probably was going to school. The formation of such a Reserve would no doubt be advantageous to the Government, rather than to the corps, but I for one should prefer to see those of the Volunteer officers who served during the late Rebellion, and were honorably discharged, enrolled on the same footing with the graduates of the Naval Academy. If we are to have such a corps, let it be in numbers sufficient to meet the wants of the Navy in time of war.

Oct. 27, 1874.

W. G. M.

### POLITENESS BY REGULATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I wrote you a long time ago, but as the letter has never been printed, I suppose it miscarried, or that torpedoes and life insurance crushed it out of space. And it was a practical letter too; it was about chocolate creams and how to make them, and had nothing in it about Charley. Maybe that was the reason you neglected it—because it was practical, being overborne and worried out by daily prose. I'm sorry, for I meant to be of some use in the world.

But, dear Mr. Editor, I have a grievance this time: it's partly Charley's, but it's partly mine too, for I hold that Army ladies have much to do with sustaining its social status. The grievance is Article LIII. of the proposed regulations. A friend sent Charley a copy, and I have amused myself looking over it. The heading is "Military Obligations and Etiquette," and the first paragraph reads: "The obligation to a strict and conscientious performance of the duties intrusted to him is equally binding on every officer of the Army, of whatever rank." If I were an officer I would challenge every member of that Board till I got some sort of satisfaction. Why isn't it also regulated that an officer shall be honest, and shall be truthful, and shall possess an ordinary amount of courage?

Was the Board so far removed from sympathy and association with the line and staff of the Army, not actually serving under the eye of the Secretary, as to suppose it utterly corrupt and altogether wicked? or has it served so much amidst the contamination of cities as to suppose an injunction of that sort necessary, like the "look out for pickpockets" warning in Metropolitan resorts?

The next paragraph directs commanding officers not to be "watching or spying" and "making eye-servants of the officers." Might there not be added a clause, "and shall neither open their private mail, nor make confidential agents of their servants?"

Then comes a brief direction of how a personal report is to be made at the Adjutant-General's Office—the officer is not vouchsafed an interview, but records his name in a book.

A couple of military paragraphs, with constructive permission for ranking officers to cast a slur upon their profession by "dispensing" with uniform, follow.

Then we have a paragraph that may be necessary for those who have no gentlemanly or soldierly instincts, as this article seems to presuppose throughout, to the effect that, when an officer who ranks the post commander arrives on official business, the officers in garrison are to call on him.

And finally, is that paragraph which made me blush, and over which I'm afraid Charley has said many bad words. It begins, "Officers are, of course, expected to maintain among themselves the courtesies and amenities of social life as observed among gentlemen."

Is it possible, Mr. Editor, that such a thing has been sent to Congress to be enacted into law? Is it possible that a group of officers can be found who are willing to reduce to writing such a reflection on their comrades, or who are so filled with the platitudes engendered by office work as thus to stultify themselves? It is one thing or the other—they may take their choice.

Then comes, "Officers arriving at posts or military stations on visits of convenience or pleasure have a right to expect that the officers at the post visit them socially, and render such offices of courtesy and hospitality as the occasion may demand." From which do I infer, Mr. Editor, that when Charley visits the (very) military station of Washington, and reports at the Adjutant-General's Office by writing his name in a book, that all the aiguillette-entitled but non-uniform-wearing gentlemen and others will rush to his hotel and bear him in their hospitable arms to their own cosy homes, or, in an ecstasy of delight, will dine him and wine him at Wormley's or Welcker's, as he may prefer? That is not the way it is done. Why, dear Mr. Editor, Charley had a friend, an educated gentleman whose record was good, who found himself, without any previous knowledge of or desire for the detail, ordered to Washington, when the war was over, on special duty. He was steadily engaged upon that duty for two years and a half, and during that time the two officers to

whom he reported—a brigadier-general and a colonel—not only never found their way to his rooms, but never, in the most remote manner, hinted that they would care to receive a social call from him. He was their equal in birth, education, social standing, in everything but rank. Or are the officers of the Board "casting an anchor to windward," as a sailor friend suggests, by providing for hospitality-by-order against the day when an unlucky wind may blow them among soldiers and soldiers' duties, with an unsettled conscience in such matters as a companion? (No personal discourtesy to any individual on that Board is intended by these remarks; but, my dear Mr. Editor, it certainly seems as though the Board itself tried to directly insult the officers of the Army, and, indirectly, their wives by the tone of this whole article.) But this paragraph is double-edged. On the one side it casts a wreath of insinuation on the breeding of officers generally, by the implication that they are unfit, without regulations from the War Department, to discharge the ordinary courtesies and hospitalities of life, and on the other it ordains that "officers have a right to expect." If that means anything, it means "all officers have, etc." My dear Mr. Editor, all officers have not a right to expect. There are men in the Army who possess commissions whom Charley would no more bring into my presence than he would treat as social equals otherwise. It is not well to expose our weakness to the world; but there are, unfortunately, some officers who, while they seem to retain a precarious hold of their official places by avoiding flagrant technical offences, are utterly unworthy to be regarded as gentlemen. Is it upon them this new right is to be conferred, so that they may call to official account gentlemen who have too much self-respect to draw them to their bosoms, or to sustain other than the distant relations that ordinary (not this extraordinary regulation) official courtesy require, or is it for the benefit of that other group whose members have already been officially relegated to civil life by the judicial acts of their brother officers, but in whose cases so invariably "the President is pleased to remit," that a court has become to be a satire on the judges rather than an instrument for the infliction of legal penalties?

Why, dear Mr. Editor, did not the wise Regulation Board devise means to elevate the standard by which admission to the Army is gained, and trust to the social sense of officers rather than to the enactment of sumptuary moral laws? Yours, very truly,

MARY C.

P. S.—Charley has looked over this and says it's all so—but he further says, I'm sorry to repeat, "you show the claws a little too much, my dear." I'm sorry, but indeed I should be almost tempted to pull the bronze beard of the Secretary himself (whom I met once and who is a most charming man, and who, I am perfectly sure, never himself saw Article LIII.) I am so vexed!

### TRIALS OF RAFTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Two interesting trials of rafts have recently taken place in this vicinity—one on October 1st, at Nantasket Beach, between an india-rubber raft originally known as the Terry Raft and a wooden one known as the Ammen Balsa. There was little surf with a fresh North wind. There was little difference in the speed. The Balsa was tried also with a well-manned surf boat, and was nearly as fast pulling to windward and slightly beat the surf boat going to leeward. On October 16th, the second trial took place at Nantucket in a heavy surf. On this occasion the Balsa was one of the smallest in use in the Navy. Both were manned by six experienced hands and a steersman. They pulled nearly equal, and both maneuvered for two hours satisfactorily in the breakers. On coming in, the surf having risen owing to change of tide, the Balsa was caught by a heavy roller and was thrown nearly on end, or "pitchpoled," and all but the steersman were thrown overboard. The rubber raft being larger and more flexible, came in without accident after picking up the oars of the Balsa. The seamen of Nantucket and many spectators gave the preference to the rubber raft. Perhaps another trial with a larger Balsa may cause a change of opinion. Both are very excellent machines for passenger vessels, and should be more generally adopted. The wooden Balsa has the popular merit of being much less expensive, and it can be more easily repaired on board ship.

Yours truly, R. B. FORBES.

MILTON, MASS., Nov. 1, 1874.

THE British man-of-war *Sea Gull* has visited Cienfuegos for the purpose of testing the practicability of laying a cable thence to Jamaica. A treaty of recognition, peace, amity, commerce, navigation, and extradition between Spain and San Domingo has been signed by Captain General Concha and Manuel Joaquin Delmonte as plenipotentiaries.

A DESPATCH from Bismarck, Dakota, October 19, to the New York *World* says, that a very destructive fire had occurred at Port Berthold, on the Missouri River, about seventy-five miles distant from Bismarck. The fire broke out among the agency buildings, and in addition to the destruction of the warehouse, the stores, and the goods they contained, the dwelling of the agent, together with the family's clothing and household articles and supplies, was consumed. The loss is very serious, as a large quantity of provisions, including pork, flour, sugar, etc., fell a prey to the flames. The Indians affected by the destruction of these supplies are the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, whose reservation lies partly in the north-western district of Dakota and partly in the eastern portion of Montana. They number between 2,000 and 2,500 souls.

### RECENT MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

#### ENGLAND.

Edwards, H.—The Germans in France. Notes on the method and conduct of the invasion. London, Stanford.

Naval Science for October.—The Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships; Transits of Venus: Historical and Prospective; Naval Tactics in England: Three Recent Critics of Naval Architecture; On the Metacentre and Metacentric Curves; The Geometrical Theory of Stability for Ships and other Floating Bodies; On Deep-Sea Waves in Relation to Winds. By M. Charles Antoine, Naval Architect, Officer of the Legion of Honor; Floating Tubular Docks; Nautical Meteorology. By J. K. Laughton, M. A., Lecturer on Meteorology at the Royal Naval College; On Waves and Rolling. By M. Emile Bertin, of Cherbourg. V. On Nautical Qualities of Ships (Conclusion); M. Antoine on Resistance to Ships in Rolling; Mr. Froude on Stream-lines; Correspondence, Reviews, etc., London. \$5.00 per annum.

Nautical Magazine for September.—Our Colonies; Chain Cables and Anchor Legislation; Channel Steamships; New Dock Accommodation at Cardiff; The Two Senators: Brutus and Cassius; Correspondence; The Port of Callao, Peru, 1873; Solution of the "Problem for Navigators"; Mercantile Marine Legislation; The Amended Tonnage Bill of 1874; The Recent Official Report on Assurance Accounts; Stopping Leaks in Ships, Buoy and Boilers Afloat; Ice Chart; British Lighthouse Chart; Unseaworthy Sailors; Hydrographic; Nautical Notices; Our Official Log; General. London. Subscription price. \$6.00 per annum.

Geographical Magazine for September.—Routes to the North Polar Region; The Voyage of the Challenger; Sign Posts on Ocean's Highway; Dr. Becard's Travels in Miletia; A Contribution to Cyclone History; The Travels of Cardan in Scotland; Impressions of Jamaica; Reviews; Bibliography; Cartography; Log Book; Correspondence; Proceedings of the Geographical Section of the British Association. London. Subscription price. \$12.00 per annum.

Hofbauer, E.—Campaign of 1870-71. The German Artillery in the Battles near Metz. Compiled from the Official Report of the Artillery. Translated by Captain Holbat. With Maps and Plans. 8vo. London, Henry S. King. 21 s.

Scott, M.—Occasional papers on subjects connected with civil engineering, gunnery, and naval architecture. With plates and plans. 2 vols. 8vo. London. 42 s.

Brackenbury, H.—The Ashanti War: A Narrative Prepared from the Official Documents by Permission of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley. With maps and plans. 2 vols. 8vo. London, Blackwoods. 25 s.

Snape, T.—The Ashantee War, its Causes and Results: A lecture delivered in Hope Hall, Liverpool. 8v. London, Simpkin. 2 d.

Ainalie (Lieutenant-Colonel).—Observations on Colonel Baker's lecture on the organization and employment of cavalry. Paris, Barthier.

#### GERMANY.

Heutsch, F.—Die Entwicklungsgeschichte und construction sämmtlicher Hinterladergewehre der europaischen Staaten u. Nordamerikas. No. 3 u. 4. gr. 8. Leipzig, Luckhardt. 3 Th. 10 gr.

Ballistik der Hand-Feuerwaffen.—1. Lieferung. Leipzig, Luckardt.

Friedrich des Grossen ausgewählte Werke. Jn's Deutsche übertragen von Heinrich Merken. Eingeleitet von Prof. Dr. Frz. Wegele. II. Bd. 1. Hälfte. Geschichte des 7jahr. Krieges. gr. 8. Würzburg, Stuber. 1 Th.

Bocklin (Major Bon.).—Die Schule des Gefechtes. Wien, Seidel. Prix. 1 fr. 60 cent.

Helmuth (Hauptm.).—Geist und Form. Ein Wort über Truppenleistung und Infanterie-Reglement. Berlin, Mittler. Prix. 80 cent.

#### FRANCE.

Henrad, P.—Annuaire d'art, de sciences et de technologie militaires. Bruxelles, Muquardt. 8. p. 558 et 2 pl.

Niox, G.—Expedition du Mexique, 1861-1867. 8. Paris, J. Dumaine. 15 fr.

Alcan, M. A.—Le matériel de l'artillerie en France et à l'étranger. Paris, Berger-Levrault et Co. 1 fr.

Moch (chef de bataillon au 64e).—Etude sur l'organisation du régiment d'infanterie. (Extrait du Journal des sciences militaires.) Paris, Dumaine. Prix. 1 fr.

Helie.—Du passage des projectiles a travers les murailles cuirassées. (Extrait du Memorial de l'artillerie de marine.) Paris, Tanera. Prix. 1 fr.

Sebert (capitaine d'artillerie de marine).—De la resistance de l'air sur les projectiles, d'après les experiences d'Athanasie Dupre sur l'écoulement des fluides. (Extrait du Memorial de l'artillerie de marine.) Paris, Tanera. Prix. 3 fr.

Derrien and Weil.—La Section Militaire a l'Exposition de Vienne en 1873, d'après des Documents Français et étrangers réunis et Classés, par I. Derrien et M. Weil. 8vo., paper. Paris, 1864. 6.40

Instruction des tirailleurs. Ecoles du soldat, de peloton et de bataillon (Theorie-pratique), redigée sur l'invitation de M. le general Ducrot. Paris, Berger-Levrault. Prix. 75 centimes.

Les Mines dans la guerre de campagne. Exposé des divers procedes d'inflammation des mines et des petards de rupture, par M. Picardat, capitaine au 3e régiment du genie. In-18, 164 pages, avec figures. Paris, Gauthier-Villars. Prix. 2 fr. 50 cent.

Susane, General.—Histoire de l'Artillerie Française. Paris, I. Hetzel et Co. 4 fr.

Histoire de la Cavalerie Française. 3 vols. Paris, I. Hetzel et Co. 3 fr.

Lucas, Chas.—La Conference Internationale de Bruxelles. Paris, A. Durand et Pedone Lauriel. 1 fr. 25 cent.

Le Childe, Edward, le general Lee, sa vie et ses campagnes. Paris, Hachette et Cie. 3 fr. 20 cent.

Chenu (Dr. J. C.).—Aperçu historique, statistique et clinique sur le service des ambulances et des hopitaux de la Société française de secours aux blessés pendant la guerre 1870-1871. 2 vol. in-8o. Paris, Dumaine. Prix. 30 fr.

Stoffel (Colonel).—La Depeche du 20 aout 1870, du maréchal Bazaine au maréchal MacMahon. In-8o. Paris, Lachaud. Prix. 2 fr.

Elements de fortification, a l'usage des sous-officiers. In-4o. 36 p. Paris, Hannequin.

Elements de topographie, a l'usage des sous-officiers, In-4o. 35 p. Paris, Hannequin.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.**—The annual inspection of the Sixteenth battalion took place at Peekskill on Tuesday, 27th ult. The battalion presented a fine appearance, equalling the display made by them at Poughkeepsie, and numbered four commands of twenty files each. Noticeable for superior drill and discipline was Company D, of Yonkers, commanded by Captain Mat. Ellis, under whose charge it will soon be able to challenge the best in the State. The review, which took place on the principal street of the village, in the absence of a green, was received by General Ryder, commanding Seventh brigade, and on account of limited space was executed according to Austen's Tactics for such purposes. Several little mistakes were made, such as opening the ranks at a support and coming to a support on reforming line after the passage, but taken as a whole the ceremony was very creditably performed. After the muster and inspection the battalion marched to the railroad depot, halting and massing in front of General Husted's residence for a few moments to listen to an address from him. The newly elected commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooley, was introduced and enthusiastically cheered, which must be encouraging to him. The battalion is expected will be recruited up to a regiment this winter. Among those present we noticed General Ryder and staff, Colonel Underhill and Lieutenant-Colonel Huss, of the Twenty-seventh, and others of note.

**FIFTH INFANTRY.**—A reunion of soldiers, Masons, and Odd Fellows took place at Creedmoor on Saturday last. The pioneer of that place, Captain Bruer, commanding Company F, Fifth Infantry, was surprised by his company and friends on that day, it being his silver wedding day. When the 4 o'clock train from Hunter's Point arrived at Creedmoor about sixty of the members of his company, with as many friends of Captain Bruer, descended from the cars to pay him a visit at his residence, the Century Hotel. After a great deal of handshaking and congratulation, the captain and his lady were requested by Sergeant Klein to step into the parlor, where Quartermaster-Sergeant Isaac Wymann, of the Fifth, received them and conducted them to a large table which was covered with a white sheet. The company having formed in two ranks, with all the guests present at the opposite side of the table, Sergeant Wymann opened the ceremony. He announced that he was deputized, in place of ex-Captain Hoppenheimer, unable to attend, to present the captain and Mrs. Bruer with a testimonial, on the celebration of their twenty-fifth year of marriage, to show them the respect and honor they merited from the hands of the members of Company F, since the captain assumed its command, now nearly twenty years ago. He hoped that this testimonial would ever remain an ornament in their future life, and remind them of the members of this command and of their own silver wedding. He ended by expressing the hope that they might all be present to witness the captain's golden wedding. The cover was here removed from the table, and a beautiful silver service, valued at \$300, stood there, shining in all directions. The captain was so greatly taken by surprise that he was unable to respond, but merely thanked the donors for their valuable gift. The party now adjourned to dinner at the hotel, and every one enjoyed themselves, and remained till tattoo was sounded from the bugle of the last train to New York. On the plate is engraved, "Presented to Captain L. G. Theodore Bruer and lady by the members and ex-members of Company F, Fifth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., on the occasion of their silver wedding celebration, October, 1874."

Mr. Bernhard Koenig has been unanimously elected first Lieutenant in Company F, vice Anton D. Frame, deceased.

**FIFTH DIVISION.**—General Husted congratulates his division in orders upon their appearance and behavior on the occasion of the review on the 13th inst. It is not too much to say, considering the disadvantages under which many of the commands were placed, on account of their very recent organization, and their necessarily infrequent meetings for battalion drill, that they compare most favorably with the other troops of the National Guard, and their good marching and soldierly bearing were subjects of comment by the Commander-in-Chief. "But it must be remembered," says the general, "that these are not the only essentials. Every man should be thoroughly prepared for active duty, and the attention of all cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of being not only perfect in drill, but proficient in the use of the rifle, and complete in equipment. The true idea of the National Guard should be realized, and all should be ready in every respect for instant service. The division commander trusts that the day is not distant when he can as heartily congratulate his command upon their complete preparation for a soldier's duties, as he does now upon their good appearance on review. It is proper in this connection to be reminded that to the citizens of Poughkeepsie for their hospitable reception and generous entertainment the Fifth division are under many and lasting obligations. To Mayor Eastman, to Mr. Vassar and others of Vassar College, and to Messrs. Holdridge, Howard and Dennis, who labored so assiduously and with so much success to provide refreshments for the command, the obligation is peculiarly strong and will be fully appreciated."

We are glad to be able to supplement this congratulatory order, by expressing our conviction that its praise is not exaggerated. Against the disadvantages of an organization so inherently vicious as that of our State National Guard, the Fifth division has labored, with sufficient success to make it the best country division in the State. It is true that we were compelled to be sharp in our criticisms of some minor matters at the review; and that in one case, that of the Twenty-first, our account has excited a feeling of mortification and pain. This is a matter to us of mingled regret and hope. We regret most heartily that our criticism gave pain, but we see, in the quick sensitiveness that is there displayed, the best of all guarantees that the Twenty-first is awake, and will progress on the military road on which the Twenty-seventh has been started for some months. We are fully aware (none better than we, who are constantly seeing and comparing militia regiments in all parts of the State and section), of the great difficulties under which the New York National Guard labors. Its members are, in a manner, required to make bricks without straw, to enforce discipline without means of coercion, to lose their time and spend their money, and to get, for the most part, nothing for it, but the pleasure of wearing gold lace and being laughed at for coxcombs by the mercantile crowd on the sidewalk, who cannot see the real feeling which lies at the bottom of this seemingly useless display. We are fully aware of these difficulties, and of the fact that there are many zealous and efficient officers in the National Guard whose whole heart is in the advancement of the service. With all such our sympathies are keen and heartfelt, and to their efforts we shall always lend a zealous support in the future, as we have in the past. But our friends in the National Guard must remember that the *Journal* occupies a different position with regard to militia matters from that held by such papers as avowedly cater only for the militia in their so-called "military columns." We are compelled to adopt the same standard of efficiency for all branches of the service to avoid stultification, for where would be the sense or reason of adopting one standard of criticism and

comparison for the editorial pages of this paper, and dropping to one totally different and radically false on our "National Guard" pages? We hail with great satisfaction the words of General Husted that "the true idea of the National Guard should be realized, and all should be ready in every respect for instant service." It is the only rational standard for any troops.

If in the application of this standard we are compelled to be severe in criticism let the fault be laid where it belongs, on the vicious system, and not on the critic who is compelled by honesty and plain military common sense to expose its faults with merciless scrutiny. Let the officers of the National Guard, who might be a great political power if they would unite, resolve that the present cumbersome and vicious system shall be displaced and overthrown. The people and the legislators are not bound to any one system by affection, but because they believe it to be good enough, and do not recognize its total inability to stand the strain of war. If the officers of our present New York National Guard would make an effort, their very position would secure all the reforms needed. As a matter of fact, the Legislature is always willing to pass bills for the benefit of the National Guard, if they do not involve great expense, and even expense is no object if members can be made to see the real use of it, which they do not at present. There is some reason at the bottom of the economy shown in National Guard expenses in this State. The people doubt if their money is well spent, when they see what our National Guard is. In those States where a good system prevails, there is not near so much of this spirit, and Massachusetts in particular expends five times as much as our own State to maintain a single division, because she knows that division to be fit for service in war at once, a real National Guard.

In the order of General Husted, and in the progress so plainly observable in his division, we hail with satisfaction the sign of a better time coming. Whether one or more captains of the Twenty-first or any other regiment did or did not show rustiness of drill in those ceremonies which they have had little opportunity of practicing, is a matter really of small consequence, and of no discredit to the officers who have never been subjected to a high standard in the past. We are even willing to believe that our hasty notes, scribbled during the passage of the column, may have confused a part of the Twenty-first with the following regiment. What we are glad to record is, that the Twenty-first, and all the other country regiments, are beginning to recognize that the eyes of the State are on them, as well as their more favored city brethren, and that they retain in full the military jealousy of honor. In the case of the Twenty-seventh and Sixteenth, in the same division, we have lately seen such a marvellous improvement under much sharper criticism, that we cannot doubt that among the netties of the Poughkeepsie review the Twenty-first will yet find it has offered to its grasp the flower of future success, if its officers only have the courage and perseverance necessary to grasp it.

**THE FALL INSPECTIONS.**—Now that the New York fall inspections are over, it is well to consider what information has been gained from them, and whether they give what they purport to give, correct data on the actual state of the New York forces. A correspondent last week found a great deal of fault with us for our remarks on one regiment, and another sends us the following letter, since that time. He says:

In your reports of the inspections in the First and Second divisions for the present season, you state that it is incorrect for a regiment to parade in fatigue uniform, and that certain organizations that did so should have been in full dress. As an old member of the National Guard, will you allow me to ask where you get your authority for so saying? I have always understood that these inspections were held for the purpose of ascertaining how far the several organizations were properly equipped for service, and I don't think they would parade on such occasions in swallow-tailed coats. Can you also inform me how it is that the different brigade inspectors return reports on the muster-rolls as "properly uniformed and equipped," year after year, when it is a well known fact that there are only about four regiments in the First division and one in the Second division that have overcoats or knapsacks—half a soldier's outfit. The inspection of the Twenty-second regiment, the other day, reflects very seriously on the First brigade inspector, as he must have known that it was irregular. Ex-officers and ex-privateers who have received their discharges years ago paraded and were returned as active members. If the State is going to receive such muster-rolls as that as correct, other organizations will practice the same thing, and we shall soon have a fine National Guard. As an active veteran, I take a great interest in the National Guard, and with General Dix at the head of our State forces, these abuses should be corrected. The *Journal* is never looked upon as the regular organ of the volunteer, as well as the regular forces, and they look to it to make public any deceptions of this kind. Will you please ventilate this matter thoroughly, and thus gain the gratitude of all honest militiamen?"

The above letter raises several questions which we are exceedingly glad to see agitated in the National Guard, and hope to see more thoroughly ventilated in the future than they have been in the past.

The question as to inspections is easily answered. "An inspection," says General Kantz in "Customs of the Service," "is a ceremony instituted to show the condition of the command with regard to numbers, equipment, and general fitness for service." It may be general or special. If general, it always implies, in the service, full uniform, and heavy marching order. In other words, the soldier should bring all he has; his knapsack should be packed, and his fatigue dress as well as his full-dress present. A special inspection is always provided for in the order appointing it, such as "light marching order," "fatigue," etc. A yearly inspection, such as our State troops undergo every fall, is general, and should have some rule, one way or the other. The point raised in "Defendant's" letter, last week, about the fatigue suits in the Twenty-second being State property and their full-dress private property, is beside the real question, which is general, and applies to all regiments. The private dealings of individual commands with the State do not concern the *Journal*, which is only concerned with the National Guard as a whole, and as soldiers. There is no question we think, that full-dress, knapsacks packed, and everything present, should be the rule, and any command that violates the rule violates the customs of all services.

The second question is still more easily answered. The reason for the returning, on the muster rolls, of regiments as "properly uniformed and equipped," is, that the whole ceremony as now practiced, dating from years gone by, is nothing more nor less than a solemn farce in New York State. We have gained a great deal of dislike in some National Guard circles for insisting constantly on fitness for field service as the only proper test for the National Guard, and here are our sentiments echoed from its ranks. We only hope that the agitation may increase, and culminate in some measures to make the forces of our State really "effective."

The muster of the Twenty-second is a different matter. There is no doubt, we think, that the muster was legally wrong, but at the same time there is as little that the principle adopted by the regiment is sound to the bottom, as a matter of military expediency. Owing to the clumsy and inefficient provisions of that remarkable production known as the New York Military Code, "veterans"—men who have served and know the duties of a soldier—are at a discount

in the National Guard. In every other service—in our own Regular service—premiums are given to them to remain. The "Code" can offer them nothing but release from jury duty. By evading the law, and allowing its "veterans" to re-enlist for short terms, the Twenty-second has gained the second place in numbers of any of the New York regiments, and keeps in its ranks material worth five times the number of recruits. None the less, their muster of 1874 is, we think, illegal, and will probably require either a general order or code amendment to legalize it. The "code" recognizes no enlistments but those of seven years, and thereby loses all the most valuable material in the State forces.

It is these leaks in the ship of State, these serious defects in the National Guard, coming under our notice so constantly, that induce us to ask "Shall these things be so forever?" Twenty-two years ago, an association of officers was started expressly to benefit the National Guard and secure legislation favorable to its best interests. This "Military Association," which started with such a flourish and good prospects, has hitherto failed to do anything but resolve itself into a mutual admiration society. Its inherent weakness lay in the fact that it met only once a year, and had no concert of intelligent action. In its cardinal principle—association—lay elements of strength, which it has hitherto thrown away, from a want of intelligent co-operation in the State forces. Now, it is time that the First and Second divisions, which comprise the bulk of the National Guard and almost monopolize its intelligence, should try their hands at doing what the State Military Association has hitherto failed in. The First and Second divisions, aided by the *Journal*, by united effort, have given us Creedmoor. It shows that the officers of our city can do when united in a good cause and backed by a paper that tells the truth on professional matters. Cannot as much be done for the advancement of the National Guard in other branches of military science and efficiency? The power of a club of intelligent and well educated officers is enormous. In France, the "Reunion des Officiers" has done more to reorganize the shattered French army than all the generals who have yet held the portfolio of War Minister. In England, the Senior and Junior military and naval Professional Associations have called forth many a talented officer who would otherwise have been unknown, and have raised the standard of the united services immensely.

In view of these facts, and of the need of reform in our National Guard, with a view to fit it for real service and secure greater benefits for its members, we venture to suggest that the First and Second division officers, and those of other divisions where practicable, organize Professional Associations, to meet more frequently than the State Military Association, to meet to affiliate therewith, to discuss military problems, invite essays from officers on military subjects, and generally to raise the standard of the National Guard. The only foe such an association will find is the same apathy that the Rifle Association so successfully combated. That it would do an infinity of good, we do not doubt a moment. Our officers only need the constant attrition of mind on mind, to be spurred on to educate themselves to something higher than the minutiae of dress parades and reviews; and a number of such societies, one in each division, would soon develop a healthy rivalry, which might lead to perfection now deemed unattainable. We intend to return to this subject soon, and are confident that the project will meet the approval of all military men.

**GENERAL SHALER.**—It is with mingled pride and regret that we are at length authorized officially to announce that General Alexander Shaler is to leave the command of the First division, N. G. S. N. Y., to proceed to Chicago and assume direction of the Fire Department of that unlucky city. We are proud that in all the United States, the commander of the First division should have been chosen as the only man capable of restoring public confidence in Chicago; we regret that the division will lose a capable head, even though only for a season. We have studiously refrained for weeks from noticing the rumors as to General Shaler's acceptance or non-acceptance of this important position, being satisfied to wait for reliable official information, which comes to us at last in the correspondence between Mr. Franklin McVeagh and General Shaler. We extract from Mr. McVeagh's letter the following:

Allow me to say in behalf of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Citizens' Association, that under the charter of our city it was entirely impracticable to establish for you a position with independent powers. It is almost needless to tell you that our people would have been glad to confide to you the amplest legal powers, reposing, as they do, entire faith in your great ability and prudence; but the Citizens' Association did not suggest to the Fire Commissioners any measure going beyond that which they adopted, knowing that the Commissioners had done all of formal action in the direction of their wishes and ours that the law would permit.

The Board of Fire Commissioners, the Citizens' Association, and the people of Chicago are fully and clearly aware of the importance of your position, and of your responsibility, between a position clothed with complete independent authority, such as we should have been pleased to confer upon you, and the position now tendered, which is necessarily without independent authority, and success in which is subject to the co-operation and support of the Board of Fire Commissioners, in whom the legal powers do and must reside.

In this connection permit me to say that the Fire Commissioners are aware of the fact that by themselves and the city at large in inviting your services could not be attained without according those services free opportunity, have cordially assured us that while their formal action at this time is hampered by the limitations of their powers and the restrictions of the charter, their sincere wish to forward the work you are now called to do shall find effective expression in the facilities readily and gladly afforded you.

He appends the formal municipal resolution of authorization, and General Shaler replies:

NEW YORK, November 2, 1874.

Franklin MacVeagh, Esq., President of Citizens' Association, City of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of October 23, transmitting a copy of the preambles and resolution passed by the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of Chicago on October 21 last, tendering to me the position of "Consulting Engineer" to said Board, and in behalf of the Citizens' Association asking me to accept the position tendered.

I beg to make my acknowledgments for the high honor conferred by the action of your Board of Fire Commissioners, and to say in reply, that while I would much prefer to assume an office with sufficient power to enforce the execution of any plans which might be adopted for the improvement of your Fire Department, and which would necessarily involve a responsibility for its conduct, as to your responsibility, recognizing the absence of legal authority to confer such power, I accept temporarily the position tendered, in compliance with the request of His Honor the Mayor, your Association and the Board of Underwriters, and will render to the officials charged with the management of the Fire Department all the aid in my power.

I thank you for expressing so clearly the absence of all responsibility in the position to which I am invited, but shall undertake its duties with no less zeal on that account. Very respectfully yours, ALEXANDER SHALER.

**THE GATLING GUN PRIZE.**—The Directors of the N. R. A. at their meeting Thursday finally settled the Gatling gun controversy by voting to sustain the action of General Woodward, statistical officer, in disallowing the scores of all competitors violating the rules. This throws out five scores, and gives the gun to the Twelfth, the record standing as follows:

Twelfth regiment total score.....	194
Seventy-ninth regiment total score.....	206
Deduct Keller.....	11
Deduct Irwin.....	19—80

Corrected score.....	176
Twenty-second regiment total score.....	196
Deduct Strube.....	11
	185

**HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—The members of this battery will assemble in full-dress uniform at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Wednesday evening, November 18, at 8 o'clock, for special drill and instruction. Members not having the full-dress uniform will report in fatigue. The battery gained for a recruit, October 26, Geo. H. Moseman.

**CREEDMOOR.**—Notwithstanding the advance of November the shooting at Creedmoor continues. On Tuesday last, even in the midst of election, the gentlemen of the Amateur Club forsook the polls for the targets, and tried another all range contest. Mr. John Rigby, who came back from the plains a few days before, was in one team, and made ten consecutive bull's-eyes at 500 yards. Our old friend Mr. Bethel Burton and Colonel Gildersleeve each made 38 out of 40 at the same range. Altogether the shooting was better than that in the first contest, and superb among the "cracks." The gentlemen of the Amateur Club expect next year to substitute 200 yard targets for those now used at 1,000 yards, and to make bull's-eyes all day.

Jesting apart, the shooting was splendid. Rigby and many others shot with target rifles, and yet Burton came up to most of them with a little seven pound sporting piece, and a heavy charge. It seems that a heavy piece is not absolutely necessary for long range shooting, but that plenty of powder is the sine qua non.

**FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—The adjutant of this regiment has very kindly sent us the following memoranda of rifle shooting by the regiment at Creedmoor September 3, 1874: Whole number of men shooting, 274; number who returned to 500 yard range, 61; number who did not hit targets at 200 yard range, 78; number of points scored by 135 men who hit target at 200 yards and did not return to 500 yard range, 490; number of points made by 61 men at 200 yard range who returned to 500 yard range, 598; number of points scored at 500 yard range by 61 men who made the required score at 200 yards, 202. This return leaves only the Thirty-second regiment to be accounted for, after which we will try to show the relative rank of all the regiments in the First and Second divisions.

#### RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE "Volunteer Service Gazette" of London, says: "The American riflemen may well be proud of their recent victory at Creedmoor. For any team to have beaten such a picked half-dozen of marksmen as Major Leech took over to the United States would, under any circumstances, have been no slight achievement, but for a squad of men who may be called mere recruits with the long-range rifle, to have beaten them, and, above all, to have beaten them when their shooting was more wonderful than any team-shooting that has ever been seen before, is nothing less than astounding. Certainly, nothing of the kind was anticipated. The New York military and sporting journals took from the outset the most modest view of their countrymen's prospects in the match, and, while urging them to persevere in steady practice, pointed out, reasonably enough, that they could hardly expect, after a few months' practice, to hold their own against the famous Irish small-bore shots. A glance at the excellent diagrams which we copy to-day from the New York ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, will show what serious and intelligent practice can do. We most heartily congratulate the winners, and the losers certainly have nothing to be ashamed of. No doubt both sides put forth all their strength, and shot exceptionally well under the stimulus of patriotism, but we may probably guess that the clear atmosphere of America is particularly favorable to good scores at long ranges."

In this connection we also copy by permission from a letter to E. Remington and Sons from Colonel J. C. Scoble, Toronto, Canada, late President of the Rifle Association there, the following extract: "I was very glad to hear of the victory of the American team at Creedmoor. Apart from National feelings, the Irish came out seeking an easy victory, and they got 'slipped up.' We tried to induce them to come to Canada, where the trial would have been more equal, but they would not do it. They expected to go home after beating the Yankees as the champions of the world! Now you've beaten them, why don't you call yourselves so?" We are not yet convinced that we have fairly earned the title. When we have defeated England and Scotland, France and Germany, we may fairly lay claim to the name. Till then, we prefer to show a quality for which Americans receive but little credit in England or Canada. That is—modesty.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

A MEMBER of the Forty-seventh sends us the following letter, which we print, in obedience to our rule of giving every man a chance. He writes:

"Several of the New York and Brooklyn papers contain quite glowing accounts of the 'hospitality' extended by the Twenty-first regiment to the Forty-seventh, on the 19th ult. But although the Forty-seventh regiment was halted, in the rain, for three quarters of an hour, in front of the Twenty-first's armory, the rank and file of the Forty-seventh failed to receive any attention at the hands of the Twenty-first. This, in view of the fact that when the Twenty-first were in Brooklyn the whole regiment were entertained by the Forty-seventh at considerable expense, and also in view of Colonel Smith's published letter, urging the Forty-seventh 'to delay their return as long as possible,' appears to be a very cool sort of hospitality. The commissioned officers of the Forty-seventh may have been entertained; but do they comprise the whole regiment? In every regiment in the National Guard are men fully the equals of any of their officers, by birth, education, refinement and wealth. Should these be passed over, on social occasions, simply on account of military rank? In the ranks of the Forty-seventh, at Poughkeepsie, were a number of men who formerly held commissions. But the tendency the last few years has been to widen the distance between officers and men, diminishing the sympathy and good feeling which once existed between them, and substituting a spirit of exclusiveness which cannot fail to be injurious to the best interests of the National Guard. Such, at least, is the opinion of a large body of the

RANK AND FILE.

Ed.—We leave the question between the regiments to be settled by themselves, but we must remind "Rank and File" that his complaint about exclusiveness is really unsound. There can be no discipline without exclusiveness, and it is the most urgent need of the National Guard to-day. It may be hard on the men, but it is none the less very necessary,

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—COMPANY A of the Seventy-first will hold an election on the 19th inst., for a first lieutenant, to replace Samuel B. Jackson, resigned.

—COMPANY D of the Thirty-second celebrated election eve by a ball at the Turn Hall, 67 Meserole street, Brooklyn, and danced all night, till it was time to vote in the morning.

—In the Twelfth, First Lieutenant John E. Walker of Company G, has resigned, while Company B has changed Sergeant Wm. C. Reddy into Captain Reddy of the Twelfth. Long may he wave.

—The Fifth regiment has suffered the loss of Lieutenant J. P. A. Kedenburg, who has resigned. Two lieutenants step in to supply one going out—one Bernhard Koenig, of Company F, the other, Ernst Meyer, of Company H. Assistant Surgeon Horace R. Williams rises to be full surgeon.

—In the Second brigade changes are numerous, a sure sign of dissatisfaction. The Sixth loses Lieutenant Greenbaum, the Eighty-fourth Lieutenant Mager. Block declines to be quartermaster of the Eleventh. To offset the loss the Ninety-sixth changes Lieutenant Maylich of Company K into Captain Maylich of Company A.

—By Special Orders No. 31, from First division, N. G. S. N. Y., the election for brigadier-general of the Second brigade is adjourned to Saturday, 7th inst., at 8 P. M., at the riding school 7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth street. If the Second cannot agree this time on some one, no matter whom, they stand a chance of being broken up.

—We shall have no division parade ground in the City of New York. The Park Commissioners have stopped the work, the Estimate Committee has not reported, the Supreme Court says they need not proceed if they don't want to, and the prospect is that the First division will have to go to the City of Churches if a parade ground is wanted, for the New York one will not be ready before the second centennial of the Republic, and the Brooklyn bridge promises to be finished before the present century is out.

—GENERAL RANDOLPH R. MARCY, U. S. Army, called at Remington's the other day and bought a rifle for Colonel Fred. Grant as a wedding present. He remarked in the hearing of a friend of ours that with a Remington rifle he had accomplished the extraordinary feat of killing five deer and one elk with six shot only. The secret of this was that he fired at long range, without alarming the deer, and so secured a deliberate aim, in volving only careful judgment of distance and elevation. This feat of General Marcy demonstrates one great practical use of long range rifles.

—This week is almost barren of National Guard news, the general election having called attention elsewhere. Now that Dix is out and Tilden is in, the regiments are prepared to go to work again. The general sentiment in the National Guard seems to be one of personal regret for the outgoing Governor, as a true friend to the service and an old soldier, irrespective of politics. We shall see in a few months more what a Democratic Governor will do for the Guard, and have reason to hope that it will not suffer in his hands any more than it has in the hands of the fifty past Governors of New York.

—The Fifth Maryland held their first parade in bearskin shakos at Baltimore, on Monday, 19th ult. All the Baltimore militia turned out, and Harry Gilmore commanded the cavalry. We learn from unofficial sources that there is a strong admixture of old Confederate soldiers in the Fifth, and have since ceased to wonder at their beating in precision our crack New York regiment. "What's to hinder?" as the Irish gentleman remarked at Niagara. We wish that our "vets" would do the same in New York as their old enemies and new friends have done in Baltimore. Instead of that, they seem to shun our crack militia regiments like poison, and those regiments in which they are numerous seem to be exactly the ones most disliked by the rest, and least successful in recruiting. "Why is this thus?" as the late Artemus Ward remarked.

#### CONNECTICUT.

WE condense from our lively friend the *Knapack* the following account of the rifle practice held at New Haven under the auspices of the Second Connecticut, on Tuesday, 27th ult. The second annual meeting of the Second regiment Rifle Association took place at New Haven on Tuesday. Teams of eight men from each company, including the Second company Governor's Foot Guard, were entered for competition, the ranges being 200 and 500 yards. At the 200 yard range two targets were used, one for the team shooting, and one for individual shooting for the Colonel Smith medal. The commissioned officers of the Second also shot for a badge offered by Lieutenant-Colonel Bario at this range. James E. Stetson, Esq., of the Manchester Rifle Club, acted as range master, and ex-Lieutenant Bassett, of the Grays, as scorer. As each team completed their scores at 200 yards they proceeded to the 500 yard range, which was located to the right of that at 200 yards. The day was pleasant after the fog lifted, and on the whole it was a very good one for rifle shooting. The shooting commenced at 10:30 A. M. The following are the scores of the winning teams:

Company K, Wallingford.—Lieutenant Ross, Sergeant Mix, Corporal Beach, Corporal La Barnes, Private Jones, Private Dayton, Private Backus, Private Whipple—200 yards, 101; 500 yards, 100; total, 201.

Company I, Meriden.—Captain Byrbee, Sergeant Wood, Sergeant McClain, Sergeant Lane, Sergeant McKay, Corporal Harmon, Corporal Rust, Private Jepson—200 yards, 93; 500 yards, 97; total, 190.

Company E (Light Guard), New Haven.—Captain Bacon, Sergeant Buttricks, Corporal Walker, Private Myers, Private Bronson, Private Brockway, Private Coombs, Private Benham—200 yards, 103; 500 yards, 84; total, 186.

The total scores of the other teams are as follows:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Company A, Waterbury.....	76	64	140
Company B, New Haven.....	88	33	121
Company C, ".....	Did not compete.		
Company D, ".....	68	69	144
Company F, ".....	69	60	149
Company G, Waterbury.....	14	17	31
Company H, Middletown.....	77	36	113
G. F. Guards.....	110	49	159

The competition for the Lieutenant-Colonel Bario badge, which was confined to the commissioned officers, was won by Adjutant Baker. The following are the leading scores: Adjutant, Baker, 16; Captain Shaw, D, 14; Lieutenant-Colonel Bario, 13; Captain Byrbee, I, 13; Lieutenant Ross, K, 12; Lieutenant Mix, K, 12; Colonel Smith, 12.

In the competition for the Colonel S. R. Smith medal any member was allowed to participate. It was won last year by Corporal Rust, of Company I, by a score of 17. The following are the leading scores: Quartermaster-Sergeant Brown, 19; Private Jones, K, 17; Corporal Walker, E, 17; Private Dayton, K, 16; Captain Shaw, D, 16; Sergeant Phillips, E, 15; Corporal Sanford, F, 15; Private Redfield, F, 15; Private Bacon, D, 15; Corporal Beach, K, 15.

The prizes in the various competitions were awarded as follows:

First prize \$50, best team shooting, to Company K, Wallingford, score 201.

Second prize \$30, to Company I, Meriden, score 190.

Third prize \$30, to Company E, New Haven, score 186.

Individual shooting. Best individual score for the Colonel Smith medal to Quartermaster-Sergeant S. Park Brown, value \$100. The Lieutenant-Colonel Bario badge to Adjutant J. S. A. Baker, value \$75. Best individual score at both ranges in the team competitions to Sergeant John N. Lane, Company I, a Sharps rifle, value \$70, score 33 in a possible 40. Second prize to Corporal T. S. Rust, Company I, a set of cameo sleeve buttons, value \$35, score 32. Third prize to Captain J. B. Shaw, Company D, one case of Reed's bitters, value \$10, score 31.

The record of this year's practice is one of which the regiment need not be ashamed, and in every way equals the competitions at Creedmoor of the National Guard of New York. The improvement over last year's shooting is quite marked; every team which competed at that time show increased scores this year. We congratulate Colonel Smith on the success attending the second annual meeting of the Second regiment Rifle Association.

Great joy was expressed among the friends of Quartermaster-Sergeant Brown over his success in winning the Colonel Smith medal and such a score, 19 in a possible 20 at 300 yards.

The following was the result of the friendly competition between the teams of the First and Second regiment officers at New Haven Tuesday. Distance, 200 yards. Position, standing. Weapon, Peabody rifle. Weather warm. Wind more perceptible. Atmosphere heavy. Time 3:30 P. M.:

Second Regiment Officers.—Captain Shaw, 14; Captain Byrbee, 11; Lieutenant Ross, 12; Adjutant Baker, 14; Colonel Smith, 11; Captain Bacon, 9; Lieutenant Gessner, 14; Lieutenant Parker, 11; Lieutenant Phillips, 10; Lieutenant Mix, 11; Lieutenant-Colonel Bario, 9. Total, 125.

Average Second regiment, 11.4. Average points scored each shot, 2.29. Total bull's-eyes, 5; centres, 16; outers, 50; misses, 5.

First Regiment Officers.—Colonel Clapp, 11; Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler, 11; Assistant Surgeon Bullock, 11; Chaplain Buffum, 16; Captain Andrews, 13; Captain Miller, 10; Lieutenant Cheaney, 2; Lieutenant Dundon, 12; Lieutenant Hotchkiss, 11; Lieutenant Cowles, 4; Captain Hudson, 3. Total, 111.

Average First regiment, 10. Average points scored each shot, 2. Total bull's-eyes, 2; centres, 14; outers, 30; misses, 9.

In accordance with section 13 of "An act for forming and conducting the military force," a physical standard is prescribed from the Surgeon-General's Office for enlistments into the Connecticut National Guard. All recruits must in future be of good bodily health, free from organic disease, and without mental incapacity or physical deformity.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

**LIMA RIFLE CLUB.**—A correspondent informs us that the first regular match of the American Rifle Club at Lima, Peru, S. A., was held at their grounds, Huerta Lazo, Alameda de Melgosa, on the 30th of August, there being about a hundred persons present, visitors and members of the club. The object of the match was to shoot for the champion badge of the club, which is to show the best score made by the club. The winner of the badge is always subject to a challenge from any member for said badge, in which case, if the challenger beats the previous score of the holder of the badge, the previous winner has still a chance of keeping the badge by making a still better score. On this manner the wearer of the badge will always be the one who has made the best score recorded on the books of the club. The target used was two feet in diameter, with four inch bull's-eye, ruled from one to twelve, and counting the same. At first it was intended to have shot at long range, but the ground not being finished for same, it was decided to shoot ten shots at 100, and five shots at 200 yards, at the same target. Only twelve members reported for the match. The score made is as follows: F. L. Crosby, 100 yards, 79, 200 yards, 16; total 95; Wm. Stanton, 100 yards, 58, 200 yards, 18; total 76; Lieutenant S. Ackley, 50; J. H. White, 49; H. B. Land, 46; N. Crowell, 42; George Rumrill, 39; C. F. Davis, 23; C. S. Rand, 20; W. H. Cilley, 2; J. L. Thordyke, 1; H. K. Brown, 0.

NOTE.—H. P. S. 15 shots at 12; total 180. Best score, 53 per cent. Had the target been the same used at Creedmoor, the two best scores would have been: Crosby, 51 out of 60; Stanton, 46 out of 60.

The match began at 1 P. M., and finished at 4 P. M. On account of any of the members shooting with guns that they had not time to try before the match took place, the average shooting was not early as good as there is every reason to expect it will be at the coming matches.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MAC, Saint Paul, Minn., October 23, 1874, asks: 1. How many German militia regiments are there in New York city; that is, those popularly supposed to consist of a majority of Germans? 2. Of these how many are Cavalry? 3. In what proportion is the German to the total population of New York city? ANSWER.—1. Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Fifty-fifth, Ninety-sixth Infantry, Third Cavalry. 2. One. 3. About one tenth.

A READER, San Francisco, Cal., October 9, asks if the men who surrendered under General Order 102, A. G. O., 1873, are entitled to \$13 per month. ANSWER.—Certainly, while they do their duty as other soldiers.

G. E. A., October 20, asks: 1. Does an honorable discharge from the U. S. service for a term of "three years or during the war" in a regiment of New York Volunteers exempt a man from duty in the National Guard? 2. Can such a man be dropped from the roll on his own application if he is anxious to leave the service? ANSWER.—1. Yes. 2. No. If he enlists he makes a promise, and is bound to keep it. Nobody compelled him to enlist.

P. H. M., Westbury, R. I., October 15, writes: "At a recent target shoot the parties were to have three shots each, all at 200 yards distance. Cottrell scored 4 3 4; Brown scored 4 3 4. Is there any difference in the score—and if so, which was the winner?" ANSWER.—Cottrell won. His last shot was better than his second. Brown's last was his worst. Ties are always decided by the inverse order, as showing improvement or the reverse.

FORT KLAMATH, Oregon, September 12, 1874, writes as follows: "Reading your JOURNAL of June 21, 1874, I find under the heading Department of the Atlantic a circular from the War Department authorizing company commanders to discharge such men as they think fit, with all pay and allowances, until the Army is reduced to 125,000 men. Please inform me if said Circular was issued only for the Department of the Atlantic or for all other departments." ANSWER.—It is issued in conformity to general law for all departments.

DECVINO HABITATUS, writes: "Permit me to call the attention of the competent authorities to a serious error contained in the bayonet exercise of the Revised Tactics. Paragraph 163, as understood by me, directs that the lunge in quarté should be parried by the quarté, prime or butt parry. How this can be accomplished puzzles not only me, but many older soldiers accustomed to handle the bayonet or foil. In my humble opinion, the lunge in quarté should be parried by a tierce parry, and vice versa, the lunge in seconde by the butt or prime parry, etc., all of which is submitted to the decision of his betters, *sine ira et studio*." ANSWER.—You misunderstand the paragraph. It refers to a disengagement and a thrust in quarté on the left breast, which can be parried only as explained in the text. Quarté and tierce thrusts may be directed on either side.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

An 11-inch gun, manufactured for the Chinese Government by Vasseuse and Co., was lately proved at the butts in the Royal Arsenal, England, under the arrangement by which private gunmakers have been permitted from time immemorial to have their guns tested. The gun is a steel muzzle-loader, and weighs 13 1-2 tons.

The *Geographical Magazine* for October (London) opens with a sketch of the process of Arctic discovery in 1874, and contains reports of American exploration and survey, one being an abstract of the United States expedition to the Rocky Mountains by one of its members, who, in describing the Elk Mountains in the Rocky Mountain range, uses the following choice specimen of what the *Iron* calls "the American language":—"The scenery is colorful, embracing every variety of land and water scape, from the genial Andean vistas to the grander Alpine views."

The *London Army and Navy Gazette* understands that "the Stokes Bay Committee have decided to make further experiments upon the *Oberon*, with torpedoes holding 1,000 pounds of gun-cotton each, and that several torpedoes of this nature are in course of rapid completion, one of which will be tried forthwith. They are of the ordinary type, cylindrical cases of wrought iron, with rounded convex ends, and a stout cast iron cap to screw over the aperture. The explosion of such a mass of compressed gun-cotton as these cases will each contain, being equivalent to one ton and two-thirds of gunpowder, should indeed have terrible effects!"

The French Minister of War has decided on the creation of three musketry schools—the one at Chalons, the second at the camp of Ruchard, and the third at the camp of Valbonne. These schools are destined for the instruction of officers, sergeants, and corporals, who will afterwards become instructors themselves; the officers will remain at the schools two months and twenty-five days, the sergeants and corporals two months and ten days. The reason of this difference in point of time is not explained. It is acknowledged in France that the French soldier is as yet deficient as a marksman, and has a good deal to learn in the way of taking advantage of cover.

The *London Times* says: "We understand that the Portuguese Government is about to make some very important additions to its naval power. Not many months ago the Cortes voted a sum of £370,000 for the construction of new ships of war, and Captain Testa, a distinguished officer of the Portuguese navy, was instructed to proceed directly to this country and obtain the fullest information on the various types of vessels now building for the English Admiralty. The Government has finally resolved to build the following vessels, viz.: Two powerful corvettes, designed to carry six large guns at a high rate of speed, to be constructed on the system known as composite, and to be something like the new ships *Cormorant* and *Osprey*, three gunboats similar in all respects to those most lately built for our own Government; one iron transport ship, designed to carry easily 500 soldiers in addition to the crew, and a large iron-plated frigate. All are to be built in England."

The French Minister of War has just addressed the following circular to the superior officers commanding corps:—"My dear General: Several reports from our military attachés, or from officers sent to Germany to follow the military manoeuvres, have particularly remarked the calm and sober language of the commands employed in the army there; signs are even frequently substituted for the voice in giving orders. That method, now familiar to our neighbors, presents the precious advantage of fixing continually the attention of the troops, and at the same time gives to them a disciplined appearance when under arms. I call quite particularly your consideration to results so satisfactory, and I should like to see such an improvement gradually introduced into the French army. I beg you to communicate to me your personal views on that question, and the means that may be suggested to you by your great experience of war and military affairs.—Accept, etc., General De Clusey."

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been published in England, completing the information required on rifled guns to the 1st of January last. The return extends to thirty-one pages. The first part relates to the number of "serviceable rifled guns" for land and sea service, and the second to breech-loading rifled guns. An account is given of wood carriages, platforms, and slides in store on the 1st of January; the number manufactured up to the 31st December appears in the document. A considerable portion of the return has reference to the average endurance of guns, and the rounds fired without injury to the guns. The cost of a gun of each description is given, with other particulars on the subject. The Royal Gun Factory is capable of producing about 6,000 tons of guns of various calibres per year, or 7,500 tons of rough forgings. In 1866-67, the direct labor was £93,701, and the indirect charges £39,676, showing 42.45 percentage of indirect charges on direct labor, while in 1869-70 £47,979 was direct labor and £29,634 indirect charges, or 61.765 percentage of indirect charges on direct labor. The percentage for 1872-73 was 47.787 on direct labor. The number of

hands that could be "properly employed" in the Gun Factories is stated to be 1,600, and the number engaged on the 1st of January was 869. Since the introduction of muzzle-loading instead of breech-loading guns a much greater number of men is necessary.

The *London Army and Navy Gazette* of Oct. 10th, makes extracts from General Sherman's late paper, on "The Military Lessons of the War," published in this JOURNAL, and promises to return to the subject in its next number. It says of the paper: General Sherman, whom the Count of Paris, in his very interesting, valuable, and elaborate history of the civil war, styles "un véritable homme de guerre," has allowed the concluding chapter of his unpublished "Memoir of the Events of the War" to appear in our contemporary, the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of New York, where it is headed "Military Lessons of the War." There are in it a number of maxims and observations which apply exclusively to the military organization of the United States; but there are also remarks of more general application. We specially commend to the attention of our military reformers and the "one harmonious whole" theorists the following. He is speaking of the difference between the system of raising entirely new regiments, and of keeping the existing regiments filled with recruits as their strength became impaired by service: (The *Gazette* here quotes General Sherman's paragraph on this matter). Again, he speaks of a subject to which we entreat the attention of the War Office. We have long been convinced that at the root of the drunkenness and sickness of the British army lies an insufficient supply of animal food. Let Mr. Hardy inquire of colonels in command and of regimental medical officers if they think the present ration of meat is sufficient, and he will have but one answer, or we are much mistaken—that it is not. Hence it is that the men rush to the canteens and the public-house to satisfy the cravings of the stomach for more. They have bread enough, and to spare. Of meat they should have at least a quarter of a pound more.

"LLOYD'S Register of British and Foreign Shipping" for the year ending June 30, 1875, has recently been issued, as also the "Rules and Regulations." It was announced some time ago that the committee of the register had resolved to insert in their annual volume the names of all ships belonging to the United Kingdom exceeding 100 tons. It was stated before a committee of the House of Commons, that the object in inserting the description of vessels not classed, in addition to those surveyed for classification, was to give underwriters full details of the ships not registered in Lloyd's, in order that they might understand the risks they ran in insuring goods. Another feature of the new scheme is the giving the dimensions of every ship on the lists. This is done with the view of assisting the underwriters in arriving at a knowledge of the length as compared with the breadth and depth of the ships. In column four, the net, gross, and under deck tonnage are separately given. This enables any one who may consult the book, to ascertain how many decks a vessel may have, and the cubical contents of the spaces above and below. It is a common practice to speak contemptuously of old vessels, but a glance at "Lloyd's Register" will prove that age has less to do with unseaworthiness than it is credited with. There are many good and sound old vessels that purchase may outlive hundreds of the modern school. The *Brotherly Love*, of 214 tons, built in 1764, and owned by Mr. J. Young, of Shields, was classed *AE 1* in 1873. It is doubtful whether an iron-built ship will exist at the end of 110 years, and then secure a classification on survey. With respect to the alterations and amendments which have been made in the rules for surveying, classifying, and constructing both wood and iron vessels, they appear to be numerous. The committee of Lloyd's Register would seem, by the minuteness of the rules respecting spar decks, hurricane decks, awning decks, and poops and forecabin to have some difficulty in dealing with constructions above the main deck.

The Russian naval journal *Morskoi Zhornik* gives some particulars relative to the present condition of the Russian navy. The total number of ships of war in Russian waters is 235, 39 of which are ironclads, and they carry 921 guns. Their total burthen amounts to 173,401 tons, and their steam-power to 31,978 horses. The personnel consists of 1,805 officers (including 81 admirals), 513 pilots, 210 artillery engineers, 145 marine engineers, 545 mechanical engineers, 56 marine architects, 297 admiralty officials, 260 surgeons, 480 civil officials, and 24,500 subordinates of various ranks. The ships are distributed as follows: In the Baltic there are 27 ironclads and 110 unarmored steamers, 70 of which do not carry guns, and the rest have about 200 guns in all. The same number of guns are to be placed on the ironclads, four of which are still in course of construction. The Black Sea fleet consists of two ironclads and 29 unarmored steamers. The ironclads (one of which is not yet ready for service) are armed with four guns, and the other steamers, except four which do not carry guns, with 45. In the Caspian there are 20 unarmored steamers, one of which is in course of construction, and nine are without guns; the rest have 45 guns in all. The Siberian flotilla consists of 28 steamers, seven of which carry 36 guns between them; and the Aral flotilla has six small

steamers, five of which are armed with 13 guns. In the White Sea there are three ships of war with four guns. The educational department of the Russian admiralty comprises a naval school for 265 pupils at St. Petersburg, a scientific school for 220 pupils, a training school for 400 boys, and a writing school for 150 sailors at Cronstadt, and a midshipmen's school, and a school for sailors' daughters at Nicolaieff. A sum of 442,941 roubles for the expenses of these schools is included in the budget of the present year.

It is intended shortly, says the *London Globe*, probably as soon as the *Oberon* has been finally shattered, sunk, or otherwise disposed of—to conduct some experimental trials with torpedo boats at night, similar to those carried out some months since. On that occasion the objects of the experiments were chiefly to ascertain the most invisible colors on water at night, in order that the one most suitable might be adopted for boats employed on torpedo service, and, further, to discover at what distance the approach of hostile torpedo vessels would be detected. French grey has the credit of being most obscure on an ordinarily dark night, but it becomes most conspicuous under the rays of the moon or the lime-light. Captain Morgan Singer, of the newly-built torpedo vessel *Vesuvius*, has been directed by the Admiralty to conduct the approaching experiments, and it is intended that Wyld's electric light shall be tested with Gamme's, in order to determine which is the better adapted for naval night evolutions. The importance of this question has become all the greater since the series of the *Oberon* experiments has shown that submarine mines containing the immense charge of five hundred pounds of Abel's gun cotton must be exploded very near to a vessel to ensure her being seriously disabled, if not destroyed. Doubtless, such shakings as the *Oberon* has experienced, though insufficient to knock a hole in a ship's bottom, might be quite enough to throw her machinery out of gear. Still, the partial failure of the submarine mine, and the new idea of surrounding vessels approaching an anchorage with a "crinoline," or framework of spars, to fend off and pick up the circuit closers of these mines at such a distance from the vessel as to considerably lessen the danger at explosion, points to the fact that to dashing boat service with the outrigger torpedo we must at present look for truly effective results.

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## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the nature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

FERGUSON—CORY.—On Sept. 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, Cooperstown, N. Y., by the Rev. Charles E. McHarg, JAMES B. FERGUSON, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army, and Miss E. GRACE CORY. No cards.

MCGUNNIGLE—McFARLAND.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 29th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Meadville, Pa., by the Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, D.D., Rector of Christ Church, St. Louis, Lieutenant WILLIAM S. MCGUNNIGLE, United States Navy, and LIZZIE S., daughter of James E. McFarland, Esq.

MOSER—MACDOWELL.—At Slatonville, Pa., on the 20th ult., at St. John's Church, by the Rev. J. F. Halsey, D.D., assisted by the Rev. D. Kopper, Lieut. JEFF. F. MOSER, U. S. Navy, and Miss NANCY C. MACDOWELL.

ROBINSON—GILPIN.—At Christ Church, St. Louis, Oct. 29th, by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, of Grace Church, Chicago, JOHN B. ROBINSON, U. S. Navy, to LIZZIE W. GILPIN, daughter of Charles L. Gilpin, of St. Louis.

## DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

DAVIS.—At Camp Douglas, Utah, Oct. 25, of scarlet fever, ALEXANDER ATOTCHA, only son of Carmen Atotcha, and Capt. Geo. W. Davis, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, aged 3 years, 7 months and 22 days.

DE PEYSTER.—On Friday, 30th October, at Rose Hill, the country residence of his father, General J. Watts de Peyster, FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Jr., Brevet Col. N. Y. V. and Brevet Major N. Y. V., in the 32nd year of his age.

EDIE.—At Washington, on the night of the 29th ult., JOHN RUFUS EDIE, Captain of Ordnance and Brevet Major United States Army, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

ELDRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, November 1st, CHARLES P., eldest son of Joseph C. Eldridge, Pay Director, U. S. Navy, aged 25 years and 5 months. Interment at Greenwood.